INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 29 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Martial Law Declared In Nanking

KNIGHT'S DAUGHTERS CONVICTED

8 Women Jailed In Lahore.

FOR LEADING CONGRESS PROCESSION

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Eight women, including Mrs. Hariram, daughter-in-law of Sir Gangaram, Mrs. Sahni, mother of Barrister Devraj and Gyandevi, wife of Mr. Jung Bahadur, Assistant Editor of "The Tribune", were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default to undergo imprisonment for fifteen days, for leading a Congress procession which was declared unlawful. Srimati Pushpadevi, daughter of Sir Gangaram was fined Rs. 100, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment for the same offence. The Magistrate declared that the fines would be realised from the parents.

A volunteer was arrested this evening, while picketing foreign cloth shops. A procession of women again paraded the bazaars to-day.—A. P.

MADRAS 'DICTATOR' JAILED FOR A YEAR

Section 144 Extended For A Month More

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Mr. Bhashyam Chetty, the Congress "Dictator", who was arrested on Sunday following the flag salutation was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has extended for another month the order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated by him last month.—A. P.

Unarmed And Unagressive Citizens Beaten Publicly.

EX-M. P.'s PROTEST

MADRAS, Feb. 3

Mr. Peter Freeman, ex-member of Parliament, has sent a strongly worded cable to the Premier in connection with an incident which he says he personally witnessed in which unarmed and unaggressive citizens were beaten in public thoroughfare and asking for an enquiry in that case.—A. P.

CALL TO MUSLIMS

To Observe Frontier Day On 5th. Feb.

NEW DELHI, February 3.

Handbills and posters were broadcast in the city to-day under the signatures of the President and Secretaries of the All-India Muslim Conference, enjoining upon the Mussalmans to observe February 5 as the "Frontier" and "Kashmir Day", when prayers will be offered for their co-religionists in the Frontier and Kashmere.—A.P.

Women Political Prisoners Transferred From Bombay Jail

It is understood that the three Dave sisters, who were recently convicted for being members of the ninth "War Council" of Bombay, along with Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mrs. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, were taken from Bombay Jail to Belgaum Jail on Tuesday.

ATTACK ON WOOSUNG FORTS FROM LAND AND SEA

Artillery Duel Between Japanese & Chinese Forces

JAPANESE DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, February 3.

Shanghai.—The Chinese headquarters claim that Woosung Forts sank a Japanese destroyer during to-day's artillery duel. —Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Nanking.—Martial Law has been declared.—Reuter

EARLIER.

Shanghai.—The Japanese forces opened attack on the Woosung Forts, from land and sea, at 11|30, this morning. Six Japanese destroyers are bombarding the forts to cover disembarkation and the landing of a force.—Reuter

HEAVY GUN-FIRE ON CHINESE POSITION

Shanghai.—Shells from a Chinese trench-mortar fell perilously near British volunteers in the International Settlement during a Sino-Japanese artillery duel. The Japanese opened fire from heavy naval guns on the Chinese position, north-west of the North Station, and the Chinese could only reply with a solitary trench-morta .

HONGKEW PEACEFUL

Hongkew has hitherto been peaceful, except that sniping has quickly been transformed into an armed camp, and there are barbed wire and sand-bag emplacements in street-corners manned by Japanese marines with rifles and machine-guns.

Nearly 5,000 Japanese marines have now landed.

CRUISER "BERWICK" LANDS BATTALION

The Cruiser "Berwick" has landed a battalion of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Hongkong.

AMERICANS' EVACUATION

Washington.—The Navy Department has been advised that 36 Americans are being evacuated from Nanking.—Reuter's Special.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has ordered the cruiser "Trento" and destroyer Espero to Shanghai with troops.—Reuter.

BRITISH & AMERICAN PROPOSALS

Will They Be Accepted By Japan?

LONDON, Feb. 3.

New York.—An Associated Press cable from Tokio says that the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office expresses the opinion that the British and American proposals for peace in Shanghai will probably be acceptable to Japan, except the proposal for prompt moves towards the settlement of all Sino-Japanese controversies which will be absolutely unacceptable.—Reuter.

PREMIER IN TOUCH WITH SHANGHAI AFFAIRS.

HOLDS A SMALL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 2.

The Prime Minister continues to keep the closest touch with the Shanghai situation. Following questions in the House of Commons, this evening, he received Sir John Simon, Lord Hailsham, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, Sir George Milne for the discussion of the latest reports.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBING OF CHINESE FORTS CONTINUES

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Shanghai—Woosung and Pooshan Forts are at present being terrifically bombarded from Japanese cruisers and bombed from Japanese planes. It is believed that both forts will very soon be completely destroyed.

Fears are entertained for safety of cable heads of Great Northern, Eastern and Commercial Pacific Companies near Forts.—Reuter.

PEACE IN SHANGHAI

China Agrees To British And American Proposals

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Nanking—The Foreign Office announces that China has replied to the British and American notes accepting *in toto* proposals for establishment of peace in Shanghai.

The Powers' action has brought instant relief to tension in Nanking.—Reuter.

DAMAGE OF PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI.

NO BIG INSURANCE CLAIM MADE YET.

LONDON, February 2.

No big claim has hitherto been made on the London insurance world for the damage of property in the Shanghai area; but underwriters, despite many enquiries, are very cautious in not accepting business for property outside the International Settlement and the usual rate for property inside the Settlement is three sterling per cent. for one month only.—Reuter's Special.

Censure Motion Lost In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day rejected by 58 votes to 42 the adjournment motion of Mr. N. K. Basu, censuring the Bengal Government for not publishing the Chittagong official enquiry report. The Governor was present in the Council during the debate, and distinguished visitors included Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee.—A. P.

REPARATION AND WAR DEBTS

Britain Favours General Cancillation ?

CHAMBERLAIN ON INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Rugby—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of Exchequer Mr. Chamberlain declared that the British Government's policy on reparations question was that a comprehensive and permanent settlement should be reached as soon as possible. They believed that this was best realised by a general cancellation of reparation and war debts. As soon as the report of foreign experts was received, they had urged the necessity of Government's coming together immediately to conclude a permanent settlement of the reparations' question on the basis of facts established in the expert's unanimous reports. It became apparent that present juncture was not favourable to settlement on such basis. They had accordingly expressed willingness to agree to postponement of inter-Governmental Conference to May or June.

They had also suggested that some provisional arrangements be made covering the year ending July 1st when the Hoover Moratorium expired.

An interchange of view had taken place with the French Government, but as full agreement had not been possible among Governments chiefly concerned, it appeared to leave the question for settlement by the Conference when it meets.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN'S "NO" TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Inter-Governmental Claims

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Rugby—Sir John Simon announced in the Commons that British Government had informed Russian Ambassador that no useful purpose could be served by continuing negotiations with regard to the settlement of Inter-Governmental claims between Britain and Soviet Russia. Britain had refused to accept the principle that credit or loan must be made to Russia before progress could be made in debts and claims negotiations.—B. O. W.

THE ENGLISH A THRIFTY NATION

Good News In A. D. 1932 !

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Despite financial depression and reduced salaries the English are becoming more thrifty, savings are increasing. Depositors in the Trustee Savings Banks in England number two and a half millions and deposits well over 180 milion sterling.—Reuter Special.

TWO THOUSAND KILLED IN HAVANA EARTHQUAKE

Santiago De Cuba, A City Of The Dead

LONDON, Feb. 3.

NEW YORK.—Two thousand persons have been killed as a result of an earthquake at Santiago de Cuba at 1-30 this morning and the town has been laid in ruins, according to a Havana newspaper.

All homes in Santiago de Cuba were evacuated within an hour or two and the city is now peopled only by the dead and injured. Fourteen bodies crushed by falling masonry were found in one large building.

Hospitals are filled and one reports 300 casualties. The military are controlling city. The Cathedral has been badly damaged.—Reuter.

RAILWAY BUDGET TO BE THROWN OUT ?

Vote Of Censure Again

BILL TO DEPORT DETENUS FROM BENGAL JAILS

SIR J. CRERAR AS DICTATOR OF ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Correspondent.) NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The sudden attendance of some well known members in the Assembly was the topic of comment in lobbies to-day as also the regret at the continued absence or temporary disappearance of others which led to Government victory in yesterday's division.

The trio from Bombay, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Mody and Mr. Dumasia attended to-day's sitting, while Mr. B. N. Misra who got unwell locally yesterday was well to-day.

"IRRESPONSIBLE" NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Opposition whips are very annoyed at what they describe as the sense of irresponsibility of non-official members. I looked into their analysis which showed that no less than 25 sure votes were not available. Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Pandian, the Raja of Kollengode and Mr. Thampan have not come at all for this session from Madras while Mr. Muazzam having attended the earlier sittings was absent from the critical debates and division. Mr. Jamal Mohamed is still out of the country. Seth Abdulla Haroon found his Independent Party against Government and kept away from the national flag had been pulled down by the police and the Union Jack placed in its stead and whether Government would prohibit the police from interfering with the national flag.

CRERAR DEFENDS POLICE.

Sir James Crerar replied: "I am not aware that the flying of any flag is in itself either illegal or seditious. I have seen reports of cases in which possession has been taken by Government of places under Ordinance No. 4 of 1932 and the Union Jack has been flown in place of the flag previously flying there. The Hon. Member will no doubt recognise that action in this matter must depend largely on the particular circumstances and that no general order of the kind suggested would be appropriate".

The Home Member replying to another question of Mr. Mitra said that since the promulgation of the Chittagong Ordinance one of the eighteen absconders had been arrested.

C. D. MOVEMENT RESPONSIBLE

Replying to a question by Mr Sukhraj, Sir James Crerar said that Government had arranged with the local Governments to supply monthly figures of civil disobedience offences. He added that renewal of civil disobedience and not the Government measures would be held responsible for any adverse effect on commerce and industry. He was glad that up to the present the adverse effect had been very small.

INDIA AND LEAGUE SECRETARIAT EXPENSES.

Sir Lancelot Graham faced a volley of questions as to whether India would get the benefit of the thirty per cent. reduction in League secretariat expenses. He maintained that India's contribution could not be reduced without the League's consent and that if India refused to pay her obligaion the only alternative was to give up the membership of the League. They were bound to pay their contracted obligations.

The President announced the nomination of Sir H. S. Gour, Mr. Arthur Moore, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the panel of Chairman for the session.

The House on the motion of Sir George Rainy passed the Bill amending the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act 1930. The Commerce Member announced that the Amending Act of 1930 would be brought into force in next April. This small amendment would be introduced in time.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN'S DISPUTES ACT.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved consideration of the Bill repealing the Employers and Workmen's (Disputes) Act 1860. Mr. N. M. Joshi wanted an assurance that the Royal Commission's recommendations relating to the settlement of Railway and other disputes would be put into effect if this Act was repealed.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the Commission had made no such conditional recommendations. Mr. Joshi said that their recommendations should be taken as a whole.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that with the reduced staff it was difficult to make sufficient progress but he promised that there would be no avaidable delay and that before the expiry of the Trades Disputes Act, amending legislation would be undertaken on the Royal Commissions report. Sir Joseph Bhore's Bill was thereupon passed.

AMENDING FINANCE SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Sir George Schuster introduced a bill to amend the Finance Supplementary Act of 1931 proposing summary assessment in case of incomes between one and two thousand. The Finance Member said that by this procedure the

(Continued on page 8.)

PUTTING DOWN OF NATIONAL FLAG.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked whether the flying of the Indian national flag amounted to sedition, whether Government was aware of several cases in which the national flag had been pulled down by the police and the Union Jack was substituted in its place, and whether Government would issue instructions to the police not to interfere with the flying of the national flag.

Mr. Crerar replied that he was not aware that the flying of any flag was in itself either illegal or seditious. He had seen reports of cases in which possession had been taken by Government of places under Ordinance No. 4 of 1932 and the Union Jack had been flown in place of the flag previously flying there. The Hon. Member will no doubt recognise that action in this matter must depend largely on the particular circumstances and that no general order of the kind suggested would be appropriate".

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(Continued on page 8.)

FRONTIER VILLAGERS PUNISHED

Fined For Holding Congress Meetings

PESHAWAR, Feb. 3.

For rioting and attacking the police on 16th January this year, a fine of Rs. 50 has been imposed on inhabitants of village Gujarat (Mardan Tahsil) under Section 26-1 of the Thirteenth Ordinance. Under the same section Village Kirrilatti (Dera Ismail Khan) has been fined Rs. 200 for holding Congress meetings and sending picketers to Tank.

The Judicial Commissioner has partially accepted the appeal of Mulla Mojdjamil and reduced the sentence of three years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, passed on him under Section 124-A by the District Magistrate of Kohat, to two years rigorous imprisonment only. The accused was charged with making a seditious speech at a Congress meeting held on the night of 23-8-31 in a ravine outside village Battinas Ratzai.

Forty-five Congressmen who were undergoing imprisonment in Haripur Jail were brought here last night and released to-day on tendering apologies.—A. P.

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

BURMESE REBELLION DWINDLES DOWN.

Rebel Leader Shot Dead

RANGOON, February 3.

The various units of the Twelfth Infantry Brigade will be leaving Burma about February 12 and March 19. Two battalions of the 3|8th Rajputana Rifles and the 2|15th Punjabis will remain in Burma for the present in addition to the military forces kept there in normal times.

REBELLION DWINDLES DOWN.

The rebellion has dwindled into dacoities and stray murders and these form the only features of to-day's rebellion news.

A gang of 30 men committed a dacoity in Zalun area, Henzada District, when they burned six houses. In Thayetmyo rebels committed an abduction, but the captive was released on payment of Rs. 200.

A murder is reported from Insein and a robbery and a murder from Pegu.

TWO REBELS SURRENDER.

Two rebels in Tharrawaddy and one in Prome have surrendered. The noted rebel Po Hya Gyi, with two followers, who recently escaped, is reported a few days ago to have been traced to a village where they were resting under a tree. Villagers turned up and a brisk exchange of shots ensued. Po Hla Gyi was shot dead. His followers, though wounded, escaped, but one surrendered the same night through a Phongyi.—A.P.

Flower And Fruits Show For States Inquiry Committee

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

The States Inquiry Committee which arrives here on the 5th will, during their 95 minutes' halt, witness a grand flower and fruit show specially arranged in the Glass-house in the Lalbagh State gardens and will be greeted by the City Market Council at Market Square. The Committee will proceed to Mysore after breakfast, in a fleet of cars, and will halt at Seringapatam 'en route' to inspect the well-preserved ruins of Tippu's historic capital.—A. P.

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WANTED—RESPECTABLE FIRMS in Bombay, willing to minimize their printing expenses to apply to Box No. 1368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6358

WANTED—hard working Parsi Youths for outdoor work up-country. Only those who are willing hard workers need apply with references. Salary Rs. 60/- p.m. Apply to Box No. 1369. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—Fully qualified and experienced B. P. N. A. NURSES for paid services at the CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL, Bombay 4.
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A 6644

WANTED—AGENTS on liberal salary. Apply with stamped envelope Deccan Trading Company Raichur.
A N 6646

TEA— NEW SEASON— TEA— Wanted able CANVASSERS for sale of our pure Nilgiri teas on liberal terms. Apply sharp to the RELIANCE NILGIRI TEA COMPANY, Mettupaliyam, Nilgiris.
A 6645

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WANTED—Piano Card Cutting Machine (Secondhand) cutting 8 to 16 rows. Apply GAJANAN MILLS, Sangli.
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E R6577

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40,000 about LOAN without interest already granted. Enlistment for new applicant continued. Next date fixed 30th April, 1932, for granting fresh loans upto rupees 5,000 first loan proposed Rs. 3,000. Ask particulars free. If desired early reply and preference registration name enclose four six pies stamp. Agents of both sex wanted. BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
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SMALL LOANS on Personal Security Bank Loans on Estates, arranged smartly. Particulars. One Rupee stamp for conveyance. "ALFA" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R6648.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

The day for the Election of a Councillor to be made by the Fellows of the University of Bombay is hereby fixed as MONDAY, the 29th February, 1932, in lieu of Saturday, the 27th February, 1932, already notified in this paper on 19-1-1932.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1-2-1932.
4349

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913 AND OF THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company at 144, Dharavi Road, (Sion Station, G. I. P. Rly.) Bombay No. 17, on SATURDAY, the 20th, day of February, 1932, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Liquidator as required by Section 209 of The Indian Companies Act.

N. HARILAL,
Liquidator.
144, Dharavi Road,
Bombay No. 17.
Dated this 2nd day of February, 1932.
R 6656

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of Pictures at the TOWN HALL. Open daily upto 7th February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Admission Fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY.
4342

H. E. H. THE NIZAM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

With effect from TUESDAY, the 1st of March, 1932, the Grand Trunk Express Trains over this Railway will cover the journey half an hour earlier in each direction due to the removal of stoppages at some stations on the Dornakal-Bezwada Section. Passengers from Hyderabad BG. and Secunderabad to Calcutta will find better and convenient connection with the Bombay to Calcutta Mail at Nagpur. This service is shortest, quickest and cheapest between the North and the South.

Watch for the timings to follow.

(By Order).
D. B. TREVOR.
Chief Commercial Manager.
Chief Commercial Manager's Office,
Secunderabad, Dated 16th January, 1932.
4334

Public Notices.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policies numbered 45810 and 45811 on the life of Maneckji N. Khariwala, duplicats Policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1932.
R6657

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1932, that day being a Public Holiday (RAMZAN-ID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th January, 1932.
4333

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the Right of Skinning dead animals for one, three five and ten years alternately commencing from 1st April, 1932, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 12-2-1932.

The tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 12-2-1932. They should be endorsed "Tenders for the Right of Skinning dead animals."

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to any one on payment of Rupee one only by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3-2-1932.
4351

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of an immoveable property, consisting of land admeasuring about 500 square yards and two buildings standing thereon, bearing House Nos. 17 and 15 and situate at DUBASH WADI, GIRGAON BACK ROAD. For further particulars apply immediately to Messrs. PANDIA & COMPANY, Solicitors, No. 110, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
4337.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARAMANAND RATANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, who resided at Parmanand Lane, Ghatkopar, in Thana District ... Deceased

(1) NAROTTAM KESHAVLAL, (2) SAVAILAL KESHAVLAL and (3) DHIRAJLAL KESHAVLAL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Ghatkoper in Thana District, nephews and next-of-kin of the deceased abovenamed ... Petitioners

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 30th day of January, 1932.
4348

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AMABAI, widow of Mahomed Kasum Laktani and UMER MAHOMED LAKTANI, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted for the sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 80-84, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazendari land, situate at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 266 6/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house standing thereon bearing Municipal E Ward No. 3986 and Street No. 59F, Collector's New No. 13647, New Survey No. 3561 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1744 (part) of Byculla Division and bounded, on the North East and South by other land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1744 and on the West partly by the property belonging to Fatmabai, widow of Haji Ayub Haji Manomed and Haji Abdulrahim Haji Ayub bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1746 and partly by the property belonging to Sheik Kikabhai Mulla Sheik Tyaballi Mulla and Chandubhai Hora bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1747.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1932.

B. K. VAKIL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO 51 OF 1932.

Re: SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY AND CO., a firm lately carrying on business at Dontad Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay: ..... Debtors.

"Ex parte":—AKBARALLY HASSAM LAKHANI:
Petitioning Creditor.

On the 22nd day of January, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as insolvents.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
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BISHOP LEARNS SLANG

As a result of his many visits to Canada, the Bishop of London told a Bournemouth audience he had learned to say to his chauffeur, "Step on the gas, John," and now he was trying to summon up courage to say, "O.K., Colonel," to the Archbishop.

Commenting on the fact that in crossing Canada he had to speak at every big city, he declared: "Hang that broadcasting! You cannot say the same thing over again. Even when I went to Australia all I said was broadcast throughout New Zealand before I got there."—"News Chronicle."

LORRY KNOCKS DOWN LORD DARLING.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, February 2.

An octogenarian, Lord Darling, who retired from the King's Bench in 1923, a brilliant after-dinner speaker, and a writer of prose verse, was knocked down by a lorry in West End. He was unconscious for some time, but is now doing well.

STRENGTHENING THE UNION

Bombay Mill Workers Meet

A meeting of the mill workers was held at Nagusayaji Wadi, under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with Mr. Abdul Majid, the vice-President of the Union, in the chair. It was held with the purpose of carrying on a hurricane campaign among the workers to strengthen the Union. Addressing them, Mr. Majid stressed upon the necessity of strengthening the Union and increasing its membership. Since the strike of 1928, he said, the condition of the workers had been getting worse and worse and their standard of living had been sinking miserably. The unemployment figure among the mill workers was nearing 70,000 and unless the workers took to organisation seriously their condition was bound to go from bad to worse. He made an appeal to them to give 1500 volunteers to the Union in order to carry on the campaign for membership. He also stressed on the need of a leadership of the workers growing from the rank and file so that there might be no chance for opportunists to betray the struggle of the workers for bread.

Dr. Gavande addressing the meeting exhorted the workers to flock to the Union, because their success largely depended on the strength of their organization, which would lead them. Several other workers from the Nagusayaji Wadi Centre of the G.K.U. addressed the meeting. Before the meeting dispersed, the president announced that a demonstration of the workers would be held at Lalbaugh Maidan on the 4th instant according to the decision of the All-India Trade Union Congress in order to protest against the wage-cuts, retrenchment, and the general lowering of the standard of the working class.

Similar meetings were held at the Ferguson road centre which were addressed by the G. K. U. leaders.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 30th Jan. the total mortality 453 was 55 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 20.3. The mortality for the 5th week of 1931 was 388 and death-rate 15.5 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 was 504 and death-rate 20.6.

KASHMIR SITUATION

Measures For Relief Of Hindu Besieged

JAMMU, Feb. 3.

A communique issued by the Kashmir Government says:—

Reports received show that Hindus numbering several hundreds are besieged in the village of Khumbah in Tashil Bhimber. Steps are being taken for their relief. Mr. Jardine with troops left Chaumukh yesterday and was expected to reach Kotli to-day. Military reinforcements have been despatched to Naushera, Bhimber and other places in the affected area.

The city of Punch is safe though lawlessness prevails in the mofussil.—A. P.

HEAVY RENTS ON MIDDLE AND LOWER CLASSES

Bombay Tenants' Memorial To Government

The Bombay Tenants' Association has submitted a memorial to the Governor-in-Council urging the necessity of legislation to fix and control house-rents. It says that the present rent, owing to economic depression, is telling heavily on the middle and lower classes whose percentage in the total population of the city is not less than 95 per cent. In 1918 a Rent act was passed but it was repealed after 10 years and since then the rents have been again increased. It suggests that legislation should fix rents, according to the locality, the accommodation in the tenements and the amount of light and air facilities present therein. Fort and Malabar Hill tenements would carry the highest rents. Girgaon and Kalbadevi higher than the Dadar tenements which would be the lowest.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

The Screen In Berlin

New Film Dramas Above The Average

(By C. Hooper Trask.)

Another week to raise flags about in the German film theatres! Two new German films that are far above the average, deserve to be placed in that very still small number that give the film the right to be taken seriously as an entertainment for mental grown-ups. If you like your films flavored with thought, then Germany is the place to supply your demand. I know the nabobs of Hollywood think the German producers are often crazy idealist but the Teutons seem to make money at it—so perhaps even crazy idealism sometimes pays.

The first picture for which I am hanging out banners is "Madchen in Uniform" (Girls in Uniform), which had its premiere at the Capitol. It is a "studio" film. This designation usually means that an optimistic young man who believes that he is a director has collected a lot of optimistic young people who believe that they are actors and, putting an old camera under his arm, has gone out into the great outdoors and made something he called a film: drama You have to be a relative to enjoy the result. But this time, although somewhat the same methods were used it was all done under the supervision of Carl Froelich, one of Germany's very finest directors. This film has all the technical finish of the usual "commercial" productions and something of the freshness and idealism which are often th eonly commendable feature of "studio" productions.

The scenario of "Madchen in Uniform" was founded on the stage play "Gestern und Heute" by Christa Winslow. This was a sincere, often subtly characterized little drama, but I did not see any particular reason for setting it over onto the screen. It seemed too concentrated scenically and was lacking in dramatic impulse. Well, I am happy to be able to report that I was wrong. It made one of the most moving and original scripts of the season.

Indeed it was one of thost exceptional cases where the screen adaptation was better than the stage play. The whole action is laid in a Potsdam boarding school for girls of aristocratic families. And the film could give us the life of the "young ladies" with far greater fullness—we saw the whole school, not just a room or two. Moreover, on the stage the play dwindled off toward the end, its last act was its weakest. But the screen adaptation added tension to it and by skillful cutting built it up to a powerful dramatic finish.

Seldom has mood been caught on the screen as here the chill frigidity of this Potsdam "institute of education." Seldom has so large a number of roles been played with such complete self-effacement, such an unswerving desire to serve the story alone. There is Hertha Thiele as Manuela, an orphan, who finds in the human warmth of the teacher, Fraulein von Bernburg, played by Dorothea Wieck, the mother love she missed at home. But this girlish, slightly hysterical adulation is misinterpreted by the head mistress, a masterpiece of Prussian severity in the characterization of Emilia Unda. Manuela is severely disciplined, forbidden to ever speak to the teacher again. She is only barely saved from suicide and the picture closes on the old head mistress stumping away with her cane down a long corridor, a distant bugle call underlining the passing of an ideal—the fanatic Prussian creed of duty.

The second film, "Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), directed by G.W. Pabst, aimed higher and as is so often the case, came less nearer the bulls eye of perfection It swept out to take combat with some of the most vital social problems of our time—you can hardly expect that it would be completely successful. But it was a heroic attempt, as stirring as all vigorous crusading. It is nothing for the squeamish, those whose nerves lie close to the surface. But if you are strong enough to stand a hearty slais at truth, if you want to face the reality of our time, this is a film you will not want to miss. Its dialogue, half French, half German, is of a subordinate character and it is quite possible to follow the story without understanding either language.

The film is not built around individual human beings, but about coal mines and the spirit of solidarity which unites the miners of all nations. The terrible mine disaster at Courbiere near the French-German border gave the basis for the scenario. Then German workers crossed the border to bring help to their French comrades who were trapped in the shafts. The adaptors have added an effective touch which I understand is not based on fact. The French and German mines on the border meet underground and are only separated by an iron gate over which is the sign "Frontiere 1919." Some German miners break through this when they set out on their rescue work and the film closes with the gate being set up again, French and German officials stamping protocols recording this re-erection of the border. A proof of the film's success was that the audience received this scene with protests and jeers.

Yes, whatever its faults may be, the picture certainly accomplished its main object. Its magnificently conceived and executed picturization of a mine disaster caused by gas explosions makes us realize the horrible dangers to which coal miners are continually exposed, makes us understand that tie of common fear which binds them together. And the film is all the more suited to do pioneering work in its field, as it is without the crude communistic edges which make the soviet pictures ineffective for us. "Kameradschaft" is one of the few pictures that make us aware that there are other problems than whom Susie is going to marry or why Reggie put poison in the tea. And, if only for the sake of variety, it is a good scheme to occasionally take your entertainment without sugar.

* * *

The German film industry is beginning to get excited and run around waving its arms. The cyclone is due day after to-morrow, they shriek. In an industry which sells drama even the salesmen have a tendency to be dramatic—really it isn't as bad as all that. But still there is a good deal to worry them. In the first place, things had been going almost too well. The arrival of the talkie gave the German producers their big chance, for it practically wiped out the American, their strongest competitor, from the German market.

But now, owing to the general depression and the fact that talking pictures are no longer a novelty, the receipts are falling in the film theatres. And the possibilities for exporting German films are also getting smaller and smaller. Lettland is cutting down the number of foreign films, Yugoslavia is on the verge of bankruptcy and Hungary is almost completely busted. Czechoslovakia has just passed severe new rulings about the importations of foreign films. Scandinavia has dived into a new depression. Austria, which was always considered a part of Germany, has issued a new import permit regulation which cuts down the profits to be gotten out of that country. And, on top of all this, the new strict German and foreign currency regulations often make it impossible for the Germans to get hold of the money which their pictures have earned outside of the Reich.

So the Spio, the organisation which combines all branches of the film, including producers, distributors and theatre owners, has passed a lot of revolutionary resolutions which seek to cut down expenses all along the line. The stars' salaries are to be reduced to a normal figure (a very elastic phrase). The other actors are to get a cut of at least 20 per cent. No actors are to be engaged through agents or managers, thus eliminating a commission. The technical staff, although this was seldom overpaid, is either to have its salaries docked or be reduced in number. In order to see that these cuts are really carried out, a central office is to be established, at which the salaries of all actors, camera men, etc., are registered, and from which any firm can find out their lowest figure.

Further, the Spio is continuing its offensive by trying to get reduction in the license charges asked by the Tobis (the German sound patent holders), in the price of film stock, in the charges asked for the developing of films and in the rents of the studios. Up to now, the only result has been the reduction of the charges for the developing and printing of films from 21 pfennings to 15 pfennigs a meter. There was a mighty to-do about the opening of negotiations with Tobis and then came a great silence. Tobis have a monopolistic position, as they own all the sound patents, and it is difficult to budge them. They have a lot of smooth business men in their organisation, but perhaps they are just a little too clever—after all, the important thing for Tobis is that they have a healthy group of producers on whom they can depend, and who will pay their bills promptly. A lot of bad debts, no matter how imposing they may look on paper, never brings cheer to the stock-holders. But this Winter will see several producing firms in the bankruptcy court, so Tobis may decide to loosen up a bit.

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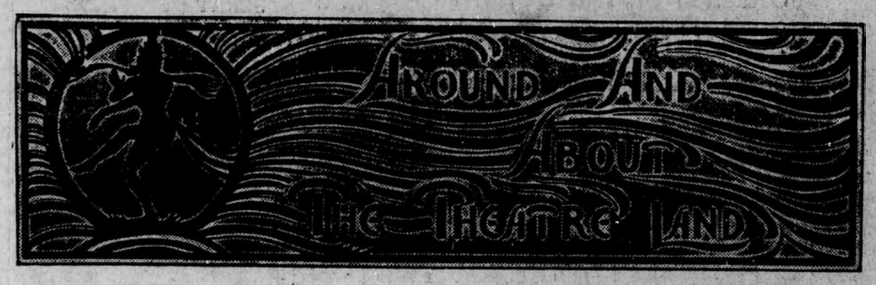


National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematicall unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Film Producers In India

Mr. Iftekhar Rasool has promptly, tabulated the many and manifold faults and shortcomings of the Indian Film Producers. The Indian Film Producers will, in all likelihood, justify if at all their safe position by tabulating their handicaps and obstacles.

* * *

The Players In India

The players in India have their champion in Mr. Rasool. Will some playgoer tabulate their faults? They are neither imperceptible nor insignificant.

* * *

The Theme In India

But it has not occured to most of these in the game to note the one unforgivable weakness almost universally observable in Indian film. How seldom is a ford screen theme selected? And, how rarely very rarely, has it been rendered as a moving vital drama? Too often the Indian photo-plays reveal the photos without the play.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Some Factors In Their Competition

Speaking on the subject of "The stage and the film" at the Salon Club, Manchester, last night, Dr. J. du Garde Peach said that it made a great difference whether one looked at it from a commercial or from an artistic point of view. From a commercial point of view there was to-day no kind of competition possible. Because the films were able to tap an enormious audience which never went to the theatre but which was sufficiently naive to want to be told a simple story. All people liked simple stories, but the theatre, in the course of its evolution, had had to add something else to the mere telling of a simple story. That was to say, it had added character, development, problems, and a sort of beatuty, which came from the meetingplace of all the arts.

Now, the film, so far, contented itself with two things; telling a story—usually the simpliest, most raw type of story—and offering its patrons a vicarious enjoyment of marble halls and expensive motor-cars. As its appeal was to people who had never possessed these things, and never would, therefore, their enjoyment of them was just, as much a certainty, which could be calculated as the vicarious possession by the flapper patron of the beautiful young film actor." "I have a theatre in a tiny village in Derbyshire," said the speaker "and in that theatre, at every full moon during the winter, we village players play to a village audiences. We give them great stories, because we play the greatest plays we can get hold of—Shakespeare, Sheridan, Shaw, Galsworthy,—and at the same time play them so simply and so directly that they are easily a winning competitor with any local cinema."

Mr. F. Sladen-Smith, who presided, said the cinema was popular because, it was warm, comfortable, and dark—especially dark. If, he said, the Halle concerts were conducted in pitch darkness with a spotlight on Sir Hamilton Harty, no doubt music-lovers would increase by leaps and bounds and we should be in danger of the accusation of being a musical nation. One reason for the triumph of the cinema, he added, was the uncomfortable, draughty, unsatisfactory theatres. If we had small theatres as comfortable and as well managed as many cinemas and as cheap we should almost certainly have no Little Theatre Movement among the amateurs. The amateurs had come to the rescue because of the very unsatisfactory state of the theatres."—Manchester Guardian."

"Kinema Weekly"

Cinema lovers will be delighted to find a new addition to Cinema journalism in the "Kinema Weekly" published from Madras. The paper gives interesting information about happenings in the Movie-land. You will also find in it useful information about the film industry in India, which, in fact, is the main province of the paper.

ART OF THE FILMS

Handicaps In Its Unfoldment

Films began as an ingenious mechanical experiment. They then became an industry and, after their establishment as an industry, became recognized as having been potentially an art.

All other arts have followed an opposite process of development. Beginning in decorative or structural utility or in the dreams and expressive desires of a few individuals, fostered afterwards by a few patrons, they have won their way at last into the minds and hearts of the common people. The other arts have, in brief, been created and built up by artists who have at least succeeded at most in part—in drawing the world to acceptance of their ideals and achievements.

The artist's mind has been the dominant influence upon growth. With films it has been otherwise. Almost before artists had realized that here indeed was a new art-form rich in experimental possibilities, there had sprung up a great popular demand for the finished product. The demand was commercially satisfied, and the public taste was corrupted before the men who might have trained it, as painters and sculptors and musicians trained audiences for their arts, had had time to bring their influence to bear. Now it is too late. A great public has called into a meing a great supply organisation which lives, and must live as all trademen do, by fulfilling live the expectations of their customers.

RISKS IN EXPERIMENT.

If in the film industry there exists a leader possessed, in his world, of the originality and the love of experiment that Mr. Cochran possesses in the theatre, he would be powerless. For where Mr. Cochran, if he takes a risk risks his thousands, the corresponding experimentalist of the films would risk his tens or hundreds of thousands. There are artists in Paris who, finding that the recognized places for the exhibition of pictures are closed to them, hang their work on trees and create a market of their own. At forst this freedom costs them no more than their time and the price of canvas and paint.

But the production of a film is costly; it cannot make its way to the public except through the mechanism of renters and exhibitors; there are no trees upon which experiments may be hung.

From this 'impasse' see no way out. A few experimental theatres scattered here and there cannot hope to produce the effect that experimental play-producing societies had upon the stage thirty years ago.

DEMANDS OF AUDIENCE

A dramatist with no asset but his genius can write a work of genius and, if he can persuade someone to risk a few hundred pounds upon it, he can present it to an audience whose judgment may make his reputation. But the artist who thinks in terms of films cannot independently make film; and, if he could make it, could not exhibit it; and, if he could exhibit it, could not be given fame effective in the film industry by any criticism.

A film must satisfy millions of all classes and all nationalities or fail. So it happens that, though we know that in cinematography there is inherent a great and new art, we know also that by a stroke of late it has been shut in by intolerable walls of ignorance and interest. Seeing from this position no escape, men are inclined to fall into the emotionalism inseparable from hopelessness, some saying there is no art, others wildly hailing as a deliverer each picture that seems a little better than the mass.—Charles Falkland in "The Listener."

Pictures With A Purpose

Have The Strongest Screen Thrills

(By Walter Summers).

The moving picture is undoubtedly the most powerful agent for propaganda the world has ever known.

Russia relises this fact; her contributions to the screen are sheer lumps of unadulterated pictorial propaganda which fail in their object cause their producers know no happy medium. Anti-British sentiment is injected into the celluloid of Leningrad usual saturation point is reached. consequently, no intelligent filmgoer pays the slightest attention to Russian screen propaganda. "Storm Over Asia," that violently anti-British Russian epic, defeated its own object because, instead of being subtle propaganda, it degenerated into acidulated vituperation which actually became pro-British in effect.

Although our Censor bans a number of film imports from the Steppes, I doubt very much whether this is necessary. The British public is too sane to be duped by distorted viewpoints.

But while Russia concentrates almost exclusively on "pictures with a purpose," the rest of the world seems strangely indifferent to the potentialies of film propaganda.

Looking back down the path of cinema history, I can remember very few films which were produced with a view to arousing public feeling (apart, of course, from box office considerations).

My recent production, "Men Like These," was inspired by a glorious tragedy of British seamanship. The aim of this picture was to bring home to the pubic the wonderful qualities possessed by our naval men; to illustrate the superb courage of the submarine units in time of stress.

Anthony Asquith explained in a recent Film Weekly interview that his "Tell England" was produced as anti-war propaganda.

So was "All Quiet on the Western Front." Both of these great pictures were impressive efforts on the part of the cinema industry to contribute to the universal peace ideal by depicting the utter futility of mass massacre. If armaments are abolished at some future date (and we all sincerely hope that they will be) the two foregoing epics will not have been made in vain.

"Damaged Goods" was one of the first of the "pictures with a purpose." It was filmed by the old Samuelson concern to which I belonged, many years ago, down at Worton Hall, Isleworth.

Here was a powerful piece of social propaganda, designed to act as a warning against the terrible penalties of sexual promiscuity. It was more present than a hundred sermons; nobody who saw it could possibly have failed to be impressed by its message.

A more recent screen essay on the same subject was "The Dangers of Ignorance," which was shown to segregated audiences all over the country.

Who shall doubt but that Cecil B. de Mille's "The King of Kings" was a definite attempt to bring the message of the Holy Scriptures to great masses of people who had never troubled to read them? What a magnificent purpose for any film to possess!

Mr. de Mille also created a public outcry against the brutalities practised by those in charge of American reformatories with his film, "The Godless Girl." Conditions were altered, I believe, as a direct result of de Mille's screen accusation.

The Germans made a film called "Secrets of the Soul," with the intention of arousing interest in the science of psycho-analysis. We were shown a man with a virulent case of "Khifcoolia," and his eventual cure by a Freudian professor. The fascinating process of abolishing fear by working back to the root of the trouble by thought-control was shown in graphic detail.

The Germans are exceptionally well informed about inhibitions and complexes, and they decided to tell the world about it.

George Hill's "The Big House" was a terrific on slaught against the barbaric American prison system which permits habitual criminals to hobnob with first offenders owing to the prevalent overcrowding in transatlantic gaols.

In this country, "The Big House" was received as a thunderbolt of gorgeous entertainment in the United States it was a "picture with a purpose."

If the American public demand an overhaul of the existing prison system, "The Big House" will have succeeded in performing a tremendous service to star-spangled humanity by showing with uncompromising ruthless realism the horrors of incarceration in "God's Own Country."

"Scarface," a forthcoming Howard Hughes production, is described by its sponsors as a "document against the gangdom."

It has been made purposely to expose the villainies of racketeering; to strip the glamour from gangster chiefs by revealing them as murderers and hoodlums of the lowest type; and to bring a cinematic searchlight to bear upon the shady activities of grafting police officials, philandering legislators, and boot-leggers who purvey poisonous liquor.

"Scarface" has, as its great purpose, the abolition of all the foregoing evils by the banishment of prohibition.

This is a stiff job for any film producer to undertake.

"Keepers of Youth," a British International talkie, was made to attack a certain type of scholastic establishment. Arnold Ridley wrote the story in an endeavour to better conditions by exposing things which, in his opinion, were wrong.

"Metropolis" that fine German epic of the future, had a gospel of Love to propagate. "Civilisation depends as much on human heart as it does on machinery." That was the message of "Metropolis."

"Berlin," the film that showed us the "symphony of a city," was an endeavour to teach people to appreciate the rhythm of a city by a scene-poem of bricks and mortar.

After seeing "Berlin" we realised that a town has a distinctive personality. We looked with renewed interest at our own towns, thanks to the camera genius of Herr Walter Ruttman.

All those extremely clever "Secrets of Nature" picture are made with a purpose. Public enlightment about the wonders of the plant and insect worlds is the aim of those two-reelers.

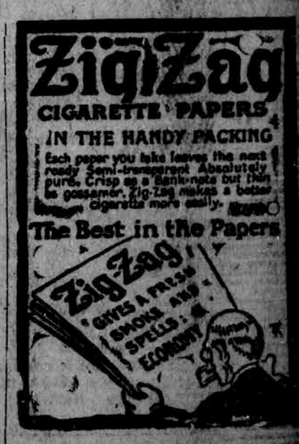
I am not going to be foolish enough to suggest that the "pictures with a purpose" that I have mentioned here were made by the producers concerned purely from idealistic motives. They were manufactured with the object of attracting money to the box-office. Indeed, unless they had possessed in some measure the popular appeal which box-office qualities indicate, they would have been to that extent less forceful as propaganda.

But, at the same time, these films possessed qualities which raised them above the level of conventional entertainment. They contributed something to the destiny of the moving picture as a world influence.

After all, entertainment is merely one of the objective of filmcraft. The great invention of cinematography is obviously meant for something more important than public entertainment alone.

It may eventually supplant the written word in libraries of reference; the possibilities of celluloid are unbounded.

Used as a means of propaganda for praiseworthy ideals, the film camera is going to be a power in the world. In my opinion, films in the future will mould public opinion to an even greater extent than do the newspapers at the moment.—"Film Weekly."



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ORDINANCE RAJ IN SIND

Karachi Drive Against Press

Liberal Journalists' Reply To Magistrate

(From Our Own Correspondent).
(BY MAIL.)

KARACHI, Jan. 27.

It is estimated that about 360 arrests have so far been made in Sind, out of which some have been released after being served with notices of restraint. Several of the latter have defied them again and courted imprisonment.

"WARNING" TO LIBERAL PAPER.

In some cases steps against the press have also been taken. "The Hindujati" newspaper at Karachi and its press were confiscated. So also the "Mata" printing press at Nawshero. But the authorities are aiming at the press belonging to the liberal school also. Mr. Jethmal Parsram, editor of "The Sind Herald", who is a theosophist and follows the same moderate policy as Mrs. Besant has been served with a warning.

The following is the copy of the warning issued to him:—

District Magistrate's Office,
Karachi 23rd Jan. 1932.

Memorandum:—

The attention of the District Magistrate, Karachi has been drawn to the following articles recently published in the "Sind Herald."

Heading of the Articles	Date of Publication
Government breaks law	15-1-32
A confused Government	16-1-32
George Lansbury's hopes	19-1-32

The District Magistrate considers that the general tone of these articles is most objectionable, and they undoubtedly offend against the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act as amended by the Section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 11 of 1932.

The attention of the Editor "Sind Herald" is invited to the Government of Bombay's Circular No. 60 poll dated 11-1-32 and he is hereby warned that if objectionable matter is published in his newspaper, the District Magistrate will take action without further warning.

(Sd.) H. S. HOOD,
District Magistrate, Karachi."

EDITOR'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply to the District Magistrate the Editor wrote:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Memo No. 6-C dated 23-1-32 warning me for articles published in the "Sind Herald" on the 15th, 16th and 19th January 1932 which you find most objectionable in their general tone.

I very much regret that unlike Government Circular No. ..... dated ..... which you quote, your warning gives me no guidance whatsoever as to what I must avoid. Nothing specific is pointed out in the offending articles.

I feel sure that nothing in my articles is in violation of the instructions contained in the Government Circular. I have not published Congress programme, Leaders' photographs, statements or messages nor have I in any way incited people to Civil Disobedience. If I had erred in any of these matters specified in the circular you would not have failed to draw my attention to my offence. My only crime seems to be that I have believed the concluding portion of that Circular which permits legitimate criticism. My articles are critical and not eulogistic of the Ordinances and the way in which they are being administered. I have done my duty as a Journalist by giving expression to public opinion regarding the general tone of the administration of the country. I claim that is a service done to Government no less to the People.

You know that I am one of those fast diminishing number of men with whom the Union of Britain and India for the world is almost a religious conviction. Lansbury shares that view and I wished him success. You find even that article objectionable in tone. Can you blame me for thinking that your Government is a Confused Government, when almost every action of theirs within the last four weeks has alienated from them those, whose assistance and co-operation should be their best asset.

I have counted the cost of my frankness and it does not frighten me. I cannot agree to remain quiet when I witness around me the growing reign of injustice. I believe that the Viceroy committed a Himalayan blunder when he refused an interview to Mahatma Gandhi and that was before the Civil Disobedience resolution was passed. To have asked him to repudiate his colleagues in advance and not to mention the Ordinances was to say the least ludicrous.

A PATRIOT'S DUTY.

The duty of every patriot, therefore, is to concentrate with, at least equal, vigour on Swadeshi and "Buy Indian" and to speak out his mind without ambiguity. I have done no more but no less. If that is distasteful to the powers, my press and my neck are at your disposal.

(Sd.) JETHMAL PARSRAM,
Editor ("Sind Herald.")

CIVILIZATION & THE HUMAN BRAIN

Main Prop Of Progress, Says French Savant

The human brain, as the seat and source of mental and spiritual energy, is the creator of all things so far achieved by the human race and is capable of destroying them again, Dr. Alexis Correl, chief of the Rockfeller Institute for Medical Research, says in an article in "Matin."

For this reason, and because of the fact that machines are replacing muscular effort to an enormous extent, the present day need is for mental and moral development, more than for physical prowess. Dr. Carrel believes.

THE GREAT MIRACLE.

"The human brain is a marvellous thing". Dr. Carrel writes. "Everyone knows that our destiny depends entirely on its constitution. In the same way, the fate of a country depends on the quality of the cerebral material of its inhabitants. To the life of the nervous substance is linked the most powerful form of energy which exists, spiritual energy.

"This energy holds a strange power, that of being able continually to create new things. It is this that has enabled us to raise ourselves above the men of the Stone Age.

"It has engendered our civilization. It is capable of destroying it," he continues.

"The human brain contains about 12,000,000 cells. These cells do not form a simple mass, but are organized into a harmonious system by extremely fine fibres which associate them with one another, keep them in communication with the rest of the body and the exterior world, and permit them to control the organs and muscles.

BRAIN VS. BRAWN.

"The human brain is the most complex system which exists in our universe. But the quality of our thinking does not come solely from the constitution of the brain. The activity of the nerve cells, like the cells of other parts of the body, depends on the humors into which they fall.

"The brain is also under the influence of the other organs, which give their secretions into the blood stream, as well as microbes and chemical substances which come from the outside world. The intelligence of the greatest genius cannot resist the effects of a little alcohol.

"In short, intellectual, esthetic, moral and mystic grandeur come at the same time from the excellence of the tissues and that of the nervous substance. Each of us find in his heritage a different number of brain cells. From this point of view, we are born inequal. But it is possible to overcome these inequalities to a certain extent and improve individual qualities.

"Modern man has no need of muscles except in the measure which they are needed in the formation of a strong and harmonious body. It is imperative that we recognize the leadership of the brain, for nothing can replace its spiritual forces."—"Chicago Tribune."

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE:—The Joint Honorary Secretary of the above Committee sends the following statement:—Mr. K. Natarajan in memory of the late Mr. K. S. Aiyar Rs. 25; Mr. Jehangir P. Dubash Rs. 28; Mr. R. D. Batliwala Rs. 30; Mr. J. T. Combat Rs. 20; Mr N M Kanga Rs. 25; Bai Banoobai P. Gera in memory of the late Bai Dhunbaiji Cowasji Batliwala for blankets Rs. 200; N. M. Wadia Charities for December 1931 Rs. 100, Miss Vera N. Khambatta Rs. 10; Mrs. Jeeloobai Pestonji Wadia Rs. 51; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, (Jr.) K.C.I.E. Rs. 500.

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

THIRD ROUND-UP OF SURAT SUSPECTS

11 Arrested Including Two Ladies

SURAT, Feb. 1.

The Surat Police to-day confiscated two large oilpaintings of Bhagat Singh displayed in two hotels in Navsari Bazar. The seizure was made under Section 16 Indian Press Emergency Act.

Eleven persons, including two ladies Mrs. Jyotsna Shukla and Miss Madhumati Choonilal Sopariwala were arrested to-day by the police on a suspicion that they have been helping unlawful Congress activities.

This is the third round up of suspected Congress workers under the Emergency Power Ordinance. —A. P.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

President Pascall To Visit Bombay

(Contributed.)

Mr. Sydney W. Pascall (of London, England) who is expected in Bombay on 27th inst., was elected President of Rotary International at the Vienna Convention in June, last becoming the first European elected to this office and one of the few Rotary Presidents chosen by acclamation. He joined the Rotary Club of London in September, 1919, with the classification of Sugar confectionery manufacturing. He is Chairman of James Pascall Ltd., Manufacturing and Export Confectioners, London and Mitcham.

ALL WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Rotarian Pascall was Rotary's representative to the World Economic Conference in Geneva in 1927, where he contributed a study and report on improper and dishonest business practices. It served on the Business Methods Committee of Rotary in the British Isles for several years, and then on the Business Methods Committee of Rotary International. He was chosen Vice-President of Rotary in the British Isles (R. I. B. I.) for 1925-26 and was elected President of R. I. B. I. in 1926-27. For the next two years he was Vice Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International, and for the year 1929-30 he served as a member of the Board of Directors of R. I., representing the Rotarians in the British Isles. He was Chairman of the Convention Committee in charge of the Vienna Convention, the first one held in the heart of Europe. He was one of the original members of the European Advisory Committee of Rotary on which he served for several years. He was the first Chairman of the European Economic Advisory Committee.

EARLY LIFE.

He was born at New Malden, Surrey, and educated at the Whitgift School, Croydon, and at Bishop's Stortford, matriculating from the latter. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County of London and holds the rank of Major (on completion of his command of the 1/11th Southwark County of London Volunteer Regiment).

He was for seven years President of the Manufacturing Confectioner's Alliance and was largely instrumental in the formation of the British Manufacturing Confectioner's Union, and in the inauguration of the British Association of Research for the sugar confectionery, chocolate and jam trades. He was chairman of the Industrial section of the Food Manufacturer's Federation, representing this body on the Executive of the British National Council of the International Chamber of Commerce. He is a vice-president of the Federation of British Industries and chairman of the Food Group of that organization, on which he represents the Manufacturing Confectioner's Alliance. He is a member of the Trade Board and its administrative committee and was chairman of the Trade Section of the British Empire Exhibition.

A PIONEER INDUSTRIALIST.

Mr. Pascall was first Chairman of the Association of Whitley Councils and is chairman of the Trade Board's (Employer's) Consultative Council. He was among the representatives of the Federation of British Industries Grand Council in joint meetings with the Trades Union Coucil and the National Organisation of Employers' Federation.

Mr. Pascall pioneered the movement towards a Christian order in industry and commerce and is now Honarary Treasurer of the Christian Social Council, an interdenominational body which is carrying on the work of the Christian Conference on Politics, Economics and Citizenship.

BRISBANE.—The following is Monday's closing score in Sheffield Shield match between Queensland and Victoria which commenced on Friday:—Queensland 504 and 216 for six (Sides making 56 and not out); Victoria replied with 377 (Barnett making 80).—Reuter.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise	7-12
Sunset	6-33

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and light Music by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker.

MASKATI DISPENSARY:—The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also labour cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of January 1932 was as under:—men 2753, women 2552, childrtn 2437 and labour 8, making a total of 7750.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL BANDRA.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra: The annual devotion of the XIII Hours' Adoration will be held in the chapel on Sunday. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed at 7-30. Mass. Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5-30 p.m. Revd. Dr. L. Raymond D. D., will preach.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A benefit performance in aid of the Shri Dattatriya Temple, Vakola (Santa Cruz), will be given by Prof. Deval's Circus, Charni Road, on Friday night at 9-30 p.m. The programme includes a large variety of feats including the motor cycle riding in the "Globe of Death."

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE STATES:—On Wednesday the 3rd February 1932 tenders for £1,245,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 80 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 10th February 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Iyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 29th February.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

A London message says that Steamer "Clanmacnair" arrived at Suez on the morning of 2nd instant.

KHADDI STALL AT PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR:—The Secretaries, the Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal beg to announce that they have decided henceforth to open a Khaddar Stall at all the future Swadeshi Bazars held under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Saturdays and Sundays, at the request of Sjt. Burjorji F. Bharucha.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Tuesday the 9th February 1932 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Ramzan Id". All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual. (1) Colaba (2) Kalbadevi, (3) Masjid, (4) Mazgaon, (5) Fort Street Booking Office, (6) Byculla, (7) Girgaon, (8) Malabar Hill, (9) Parel, (10) Dadar, (11) Dharavi, (12) Bandra, (13) Mahim, (14) Umarkhadi, (15) Mandvi, (16) Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

POSTAL NOTICE: — Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Mihomaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) instead of at 6-30 p.m. on the 3rd inst. as previously notified.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam; Zandibar, Tanga, Quilimane; Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 10th inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports; Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per Extra S.S. "Luxmi" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 5th inst.

Mr. Giri's Health

Mr. N. L. Banerjee, Secretary, B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, Adra wires under date to-day:—

Mr. Giri who was taken ill of pleurisy on 29th January, is improving under the treatment of Dr. Manmathanath Sircar.—A. P.

Observe "All-India Labour Day" To-day

A. I. T. U. C. SECRETARY'S APPEAL TO WORKERS'

In the course of an appeal, the secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress requests all classes of workers and their Unions to observe to-day (February 4) as "All-India Labour Demonstration Day" and hold mass meetings in all centres throughout the country. He further points out that among others, the following demands should be put forward in meetings to-day.

10 DEMANDS.

1. No reduction of staff in Government Departments Transport, Railways and other industrial and commercial concerns; 2. No direct or indirect wage-cut; 3. No short time; 4. No more taxation; 5. Immediate reduction of military expenditure by 50 per cent; 6. Immediate introduction of unemployment insurance; 7. Withdrawal of all Ordinances; 8. Withdrawal of Meerut Conspiracy case and also prosecutions against other labour leaders; 9. Immediate release of Comrade M. N. Roy, Lalji Pendse, the S. I. Ry. strike prisoners and other labour leaders; 10. Unconditional release of those who are detained without trial.

IN MEMORY OF G. I. P. R. STRIKERS

To-day's Public Meetings

Meetings will be held to-day (Thursday) in Memory of the G. I. P. Rly. Strike at:—

1 Wadi-Bunder near Store office at 5-30 p.m. and at

2 Kalyan near 'D' cabin at 9 p.m.

To explain the necessicity of taking steps for the re-instatement of the 5000 G. I. P. Strikers.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Jute shares continued to be steady in sympathy with a firmer hessian market and a good business resulted. In coals although trading was on a restricted scale enquiry continued. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 53-7, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 98-4, 5 per cent Bonds 1935 91-12, 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 95-10, 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101-2.

Banks: Imperial Bank contributory 208-8.

Coals: Bengal 221-8. Gopalichuk 2-12, Dakurka 1-12, New Kendah 3-3, New Manbhoom 14-4, small odd lot, North India 2-14.

Jutes: Barnagore 117-8, Cheviot 207-8, Craig 0-15-0, Dalhousie 332 Empire 41, Howrah 37-13, Kamarhatty ordy 372, Kinnison ordy. 618-8, National ordy 20-4, Orient 200, Waverley 2.

Miscellaneous: Shahjahanpur Electric 6-12, Upper Ganges Valley Electric 5-4, Bengal Iron 2-5, Indian Galvanising 6-12, Marshalls 1-1, Titaghur paper pref. 100, paid up 101-8, New Savan Sugar 11-14, Rutema tea 2-10.

—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLARS CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 3.	
Previous close	3.46
To-day's close	3.47
Difference	+.01

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 3.	
Previous close	3.43
To-day's opening	3.46⅛
To-day's close	3.47
Difference	+.02

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 3.	
Previous closing rate	6.69
To-day's opening rate	6.69
Difference	unchgd.
To-day's closing rate	6.73
Difference	+.04

Broach expectations ... Rs. 212

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.	
Previous closing rate	5.20
To-day's opening rate	5.13
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	5.20
Difference	unchgd.

"Bank Fraud Case"

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

"They Compare Favourably With Genuine Signature"

Prof. S. J. Shah, the handwriting expert, the last witness, was examined on Wednesday, at the resumed hearing of what is known as the 'Bank Fraud Case,' in which Ramrao Mangesh Burde, a clerk in the Eastern Bank, and four others stand charged with conspiracy, forgery, cheating and abetment thereof before Mr. Justice Wadia and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

In all 33 witnesses have been examined, including D. A. Bigur, a clerk employed in Lloyds Bank Ltd., another accused, who has turned an approver. The second accused was a clerk in the Bank of India Ltd. and the third in the Bank of Taiwan. These bank clerks along with the last two accused are alleged to have conspired to defraud the Bank of India Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 15,000 in respect of five cheques drawn by the first accused in the name of one Manekal Purshottam Sheth.

EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Prof. Shah, in his deposition, said that he was doing the work of comparing handwriting for the last nineteen years. He was examined frequently in Court. In connection with the several exhibits, which were enlarged photos of the cheques, witness' opined that the handwriting compared favourably with the genuine signature. The mode of writing and the curves of letters were similar.

PLEA FOR ENLARGED PHOTOS

Mr. P. A. Mahale, Counsel for the first accused, cross-examined the witness, who stated that Inspector Achrekar attached to the C.I.D. saw him at his office in the Princess Street. Witness charged Rs. 300 for opinion and Rs. 60 as court fee per day. The police and C.I.D. officers were his principal clients. Witness examined the handwriting with the magnifying glass, but, for the facility of the Jury and the Judge at the Sessions Court, advised the prosecution to get enlarged photographs of the cheques and the genuine signature. Witness was not infallible, and when questioned, admitted that the accused in three cases wherein he gave evidence were acquitted.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

BREACH OF TRUST CASE WITHDRAWN

R. B. Manaji Rajooji Expresses Regret

The case in which Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji charged Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole with criminal breach of trust in respect of monies belonging to the People's Union came abruptly to an end, the complainant withdrawing his case and expressing his regret. Messrs. Parulkar and Fadnis appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

The complainant in his cross examination by Mr. Kanuga admitted that the charge was unsustainable. The monies in question were paid to the treasurer by the accused. Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Magistrate, third court, who heard the case then passed the following order:

At this stage the complainant said that he was unable to sustain the charge brought against the accused. He unconditionally withdraws all the allegations and further expresses regret for having brought this charge. The accused therefore is discharged. The exhibits to be returned to the respective parties.

"RAILWAY MAZDOOR" EDITOR'S CASE POSTPONED

Defence Counsel To Move High Court For Trial By Jury

Mr. Vishnu Balwant Purandhare Editor "Railway Mazdur" who was arrested at Poona by Rao Saheb Patwardhan, was again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with sedition in connection with an article dated 2nd December last.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, who appeared for the accused asked for a postponement as he wished to move the High Court to try the accused by the jury in the sessions court.

His Worship postponed the case till 12th instant.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 3.	
Silver ready	19 1/4 —3/8
Silver forward	19 3/8 —7/16

China Market very Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bombay market was closed to-day.

"ARTICLES NOT OBSCENE."

"Educating Public On Sex Matters"

PROF. KARVE'S PLEA FOR ACQUITTAL

That he was merely advocating views on sex reform published by a galaxy of eminent writers like Bertrand Russel, Dora Russel, Havelock Ellis, Dr. Norman and Dr. Marie Stopes with a view to establish sexual ethics on a scientific and not on a theological basis, was the plea put forward by Prof. R. D. Karve when the case in which he is charged with publishing and circulating obscene literature was resumed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday.

"THE QUESTION OF ADULTERY."

Prof. Karve is the editor of a monthly magazine called "Samaj Swasthya" published in Marathi and Gujarati which contained an article under the Caption of "The Question of Adultery" in the September issue of the magazine which is held to be offensive.

MARATHA HISTORIAN IN WITNESS BOX.

Interesting evidence for the defence was given by Mr. Govind S. Sirdesai, a well known Maratha Historian of Poona. Examined by Mr. Shete, Defence Counsel, the witness stated that he was a graduate of the Bombay University and a member of the Historical Records Society. He was the author of the History of India in Marathi which was in 10 volumes and also a post graduate lecturer on Maratha history at Patna.

He was a regular subscriber to the "Samj Swasthya" the magazine edited by the accused. He had read the article complained of and in his opinion the language of the article was dignified and chaste. It was written in high flown Marathi. The words and expression used in the article were not obscene in the least.

"NOT OBSCENE."

Cross-examined by Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, the witness again said that he did not consider the article to be obscene and added that in modern age when free thinking was the vogue it could not called obscene at all. It advocated advanced views. Witness had himself written articles on sex problems some years ago in "Manoranjan" which was widely read by women. To the court witness admitted that the articit might offend the orthodox section of the Hindus.

NO DISADVANTAGE IN ADULTERY.

Asked if he shared the view of the accused advocated in the article that adultery was desirable witness said from a practical point of view there was no disadvantage in adultery.

The Police Prosecutor asked witness if he would advise his own daughters or nieces to read the magazine when witness retorted: "Of course. Knowledge does no evil".

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Prof. Karve in the course of his statement said that he had been a keen student of sexology and social hygiene for the last 30 years. He was an M.A., of the Bombay University and held the post of a Professor in many Colleges including the Wilson College, Bombay. He resigned service and turned his attention to the problem of sex reform, and wrote two pamphlets in English, one on Birth Control and the other on the Prevention of Venereal diseases, as in his opinion both the subjects were very important from the point of view of social welfare. Even after he joined the Wilson College he continued the work he started but the missionary authorities of the College objected to this on religious grounds. He resigned as he considered his work in the field of sex reform more important in the interest of society.

"EDUCATING THE PUBLIC."

He was a member of the World League of Sexual Reform and started the magazine in July 1927 and had been conducting the same without interruption, his object being to educate the public in matters relating to sex and social hygiene and to convince the public that certain customs and usages obtaining at present and supposed to have a religious sanction have no value in modern times and must be changed. He had discussed various subjects relating to sex from a modern and scientific point of view. The magazine was read by a large number of educated men and women in Bombay and elsewhere.

"NOT OBSCENE."

The accused submitted that the article headed "The Question of Adultery" which was held to be offensive by the prosecution was intended to bring about a change in the mentality of the readers and to bring them into line with modern thought on the subject. With a view to carry conviction to their minds he had referred to practices prevailing in ancient times to show that in those times adultery was indulged in without incurring popular disapproval. He submitted that the article was only an academical argument in support of his view on the subject which was being discussed all over the world. He denied that the article or any portion thereof was obscene or likely to deprave the minds of the readers and prayed that he may be acquitted.

The case stands adjourned.

Delegate To International Congress of Orientalists

DR. HAMDANI'S RETURN TO INDIA

Dr. Husein F. Hamdani, M.A. (Bom.) Ph.D. (London), the first Dawoodi Bohra Bombay University Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Scholar, who recently took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Arabic) of London University is returning to India.

Dr. Hamdani, after doing research work in Egypt and Jerusalam, had gone to Yemen for further researches as a guest of Imam Yahya, the Ruler of Yemen.

The Osmania University of Hyderabad sent him as a delegate to the International Congress of Orientalists at Leiden (Holland) where he read a paper on "The History of Ismaili Dawat and its literature during the last phase of the Fatemid Empire."

He is arriving in Bombay by the s.s. "Strathnaver" on Friday the 5th instant.

MISS MANIBEN KARA'S CANDIDATURE

Miss Maniben Kara who is standing as a candidate from 'D' Ward for Municipal election has been in social welfare field for last seven years being the conductor of "Seva Mandir", Foras Road. She has undergone social training course in England.

DR. M. B. VELKAR'S CANDIDATURE

Dr. Velkar writes:—

As the public are aware owing to the altered political conditions it is no longer possible for the Congress to run the Municipal Elections. At the same time it will be a great disaster for our civic interests if the Municipal Administration of the City were left to the tender mercies of Government nominees and the reactionary elements who have done great harm to the best interests of Bombay. It is absolutely necessary that the Nationalist and popular point of view in our Civic affairs should be represented as largely as possible and I have, therefore, decided, as my other colleagues may also do, to stand as an individual instead of as a member of a group or a party from 'C' Ward. I have been serving the City in the Corporation in my own humble way for the last twelve years having been returned at the last five consecutive elections.

RECEPTION TO DR. AMBEDKAR.

JALGAON, Feb. 2.

A reception was given on Sunday morning by a large number of untouchables from East Khandesh District to Dr. Ambedkar, at the Bhusawal Station, on his arrival there 'en route' to Northern India. When the train left with Dr. Ambedkar, the untouchables formed themselves into a procession and paraded the streets of Bhusawal, singing songs and crying "Ambedkar ki jai."—A.P.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Sir P. Kelly Appointed Member

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to the resolution of the Government of Bombay appointing Sir Patrick Kelly as a member of the Standing Committee, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson resigned. Mr. P. J. Mulzban, chairman of the Standing Committee, welcomed Sir Patrick stating that once again the Standing Committee will have the benefit of his advice as before.

STOP PRESS

ARRESTS IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The police raided a house in Mirgunge, Allahabad City, this evening, while a meeting of Congressmen was proceeding to arrange, it is alleged, the programme for Gandhi Day to-morrow. There were about fifteen of them. The police, headed by Khan Bahadur Ekram Hussain, Deputy Superintendent, surrounded the building and arrested all of them. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Jai Prakash, another Lady and Mr. M. A. Khadekar. They were taken in lorries to the District Jail.

Mr. Mohanlal Gautama was sentenced to-day to two years' rigorous imprisonment on two charges and Mr. G. Sheoram Agnotor to 9 months. There were about 12 other convictions for picketing, etc.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST DR. KANUGA.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

Mr. Pandurao Desai, Secretary, District Committee of the Gujerat Lawyers' Federation, has filed an application in the Court of the Sessions Judge, requesting him to refer the case of Dr. Kanuga to the High Court with a recommendation to set aside the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed by the Additional City Magistrate on Dr. Kanuga on the charge of refusing to remove a national flag on the Independence Day.—A. P.

POLICE RAID ON LAHORE PRESS.

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The police raided and searched the premises of the Janki Press outside Shahlmi Gate in connection with a photo of the late Bhagat Singh. The police were informed that the said photo was in printing but nothing incriminating was recovered.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ARRIVES IN BENARES.

BENARES, Feb. 3.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived in Benares this afternoon, after his tour to London in connection with the Round Table Conference.

Sjt. Ramgati Ganguly, Secretary of the Bengalitola Congress Committee has been awarded 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, or in default three months' further imprisonment.—A.P.

NO SHANGHAI DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

There are grounds for hoping that yesterday's representations are having some result, Sir John Simon informed a questioner in the House of Commons, who asked for information on the Shanghai situation.

Sir John Simon added that for the moment the Government were giving time for international good offices to have undisturbed effect.

Mr. Lansbury having acquiesced in the Government's desire not to debate the subject, Mr. Maxton argued that the House of Commons, which was responsible for sending a whole regiment of British troops was debarred from debating the matter, which was being discussed everywhere else. Sir John Simon, however, declined to agree that the debate in the present "delicate situation" could do good.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT.'S FRIENDLY PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Berlin.—The German Government has officially announced that it has instructed its representatives at Tokio and Nanking to declare "in a friendly form to the Government to which they are accredited, that in view of the latest development in the Far East, the German Government in the interests of the restoration of peaceful conditions, joins in the proposal of the other Powers that all war-like measures and preparations should be stopped, especially that hostilities in Shanghai should be ended as quickly as possible, and that negotiations should be begun between the Chinese and the Japanese Governments in the spirit of the Kellogg Pact and the resolution of the 10th December, of the League Council.—Reuter.

FIRE IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Havana.—The outbreak of fire has added to the havoc of earthquake in Santiago de Cuba, rendering the rescue work perilous and difficult, while the failure of water supply makes it impossible to combat flames.

The latest estimate of deathroll now reached is 500, while 1,000 have been seriously injured. One of the most appalling scenes is that at the municipal prison in which prisoners who were locked in their cells were crushed to death or badly injured.—Reuter.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer: Smart Marital Mixup with Many A Spicy Situation From the Stage Hit: "Among the Married"
MEN CALL IT LOVE
With
ADOLPHE MENJOU
LEILA HYAMS
NORMAN FOSTER
MARY DUNCAN
The Understood Misunderstood Wives!
ALSO THE TENNIS TECHNICIAN
WILL T. TILDEN
In Backhand, Forward & Service and BASU PITTS & THELMA TODD Comedy.

9,000 MILES
Into the Heart of the Jungle Went a Universal Movie Troupe to Film the Story of the Fury of Nature Loosed Upon Two Lovers. All the Power of Savage Man, Lurking Beast, Hungry Reptile, Allied to Drag to Death the White Woman and the White Man Held Captive in the ??????
YOU SEE IT ALL IN—
EAST OF BORNEO

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A SMASH HIT IN COMEDY
By The Director of:
"WHOOPEE"
SIX 6 SIX CYLINDER LOVE
A Fox Movietone with
SPENCER TRACY
SIDNEY FOX—UNA MERKEL
THE WHEELING WAS FREE BUT REELING COST PLENTY!
Also The Latest Movietone News

It Mocks!
It Shocks
It Rocks
It Socks
And It Tops
"THE COCK EYED WORLD"
That Is
WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS
with
VICTOR McLAGLEN
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At The Rialto Next Saturday

PATHE CINEMA.
TO-DAY at 3-30, 6-30 and 10

No picture in the last 10 years can compare with this vital romance of humanity's great champion, who lived with mercy toward all and malice toward none.
United Artists' great achievement, who gave the world
"THE BIRTH OF A NATION."
BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR CINEMA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1932.

"BUY SWADESHI!"

It is interesting to find that the British movement to foster British industries, which is being so vigorously conducted in Britain at the same moment that it has become a crime under the law to stand outside shops in India and beseech entrants not to buy foreign goods, is exciting admiration even in the United States, despite the fact that public opinion in that country, as one leading New York journal puts it, has grown "sour on tariff-thaumaturgy" and is apt to regard somewhat cynically the antics of other countries that are getting nobbled by the protection mongers. In Britain the "Buy British" slogan covers an intensive campaign against the further patronage of foreign products of every conceivable kind. It is not confined to those departments of trade in which the indigenous market is unable to fulfill the public demand either wholly or in part.

LEARNING TO BE BRITISH.

It is true that a people who have been accustomed for generations to buy foreign goods without a thought for the harm they may do themselves are finding it difficult in the initial stage to be quite sure what is British and what is not. There is the lady who headed her list of supplies to be requisitioned from the grocery stores with the instruction "Everything British please" and started off with "2lbs. of China Tea;" which has been capped by the instance of another, who refused Indian or Ceylon tea because she wanted everything British and was unable to understand how India and Ceylon could be included in that designation. But the Imperial spirit will no doubt spread in the bazaars of Britain and wider knowledge of the extensive and embracing connotations of the term "British" become more widely diffused. The British housekeeper in England may have a grave doubt borne in on her in time, whether she was not happier when she used to buy the equally good and, in fact, generally superior, products of Danish cows and Dutch hens at cheaper rates than she will be able to buy British when protection has shut out the former from the market. She may even live to regret the Bolshevik egg which, though it sometimes appropriately explodes like a bomb at the breakfast table, is a desirably cheap commodity for harassed housekeepers.

EVEN TO THE GRAVE.

Even tombstones of foreign material are to come under the ban. The British spirit of a worthy Canon of the Established Church was recently stirred to demand, "Why have stone or marble at all?," and answered his own question with the reply: "Good English timber would be nicer, though down here, would you believe it, it is forbidden and contrary to the regulations". Failing timber, the patriotic divine urged the institution of iron crosses enhanced with scroll work and other ornamental designs, which, as he truly said, would give a chance to the village blacksmith and carpenter, who presumably would design as well as make the scroll work and ornamental design much to the enhancement no doubt of the aesthetic amenities of British graveyards. They would thus become all-British and facilitate the transmigration of patriotic Tories like the worthy canon to an all-British Paradise, where the foreigner would cease from troubling and the finally satisfied soul of all good Britons be at reast.

ONLY FOR THE ELECT.

Such a consummation of patriotic aspiration even in the very grave itself is only for the elect among the nations of the earth. It would not do for lesser mortals. A patriotic duty in the case of an Englishman is apt to become objectionable and even an offence against the law when it inspires the souls of lesser peoples among the nations of the earth. Thus we are presented with the spectacle of the Rothermeres and Beaverbrooks clamouring for the boycott of all foreign products by Britishers, who do not know what is good for them, and at the same time roaring like lions in denunciation of wicked Indians who, knowing what is bad for them, discriminate against foreign traders in their own country.

WHAT WE CAN DO.

"Buy Swadeshi" has not yet become a criminal slogan in this country, unless it involves the odious crime of molesting a customer entering a shop, but who knows what further definitions of criminal conduct may be in the making in the secretariats for timely production in the gazettes, if and when it appears that the present efforts to stamp out these reprehensible practices of misguided Indian patriots are futile? In the meanwhile, we may cry Swadeshi and buy Swadeshi and we should all do it as heartily as possible while we have that much liberty left. It is something that every Indian can do for the sake of his motherland without discovering that he has fallen under the curse of some ordinance or another. And we can all respond and should respond to Mira Ben's appeal for the celebration of "Gandhi Day" on the 4th of February by wearing khaddar, and that not merely by "the purchase of even a little handkerchief," which she suggests as the minimum, but by the transformation on that day at least of the whole community into a Khaddar-clad population. This is not dangerous to the public safety or calculated to disturb the peace and tranquility of the country.

Dangerous And Illegal?

While we may readily agree that the police are entitled to and should use every means in their power to deal with outbreaks of hooliganism, which have been unfortunately frequent in some parts of the City during the past few weeks, we fail to understand the justification for the instructions which, it is announced, the Government of Bombay have issued to the police. The "warning" issued to the public states that as "Government view the growth of organised violence in the City of Bombay as a serious menace to the public peace" they have "now decided that the time has come to adopt the most drastic measures authorised by law to deal with mob violence" and that "instructions accordingly have been issued to the police to fire on any violent mob which refuses to disperse."

This order appears to us to have no legal authority behind it. The most drastic measures authorised by law to deal with mob violence derive their authority, we believe, from the circumstances existing at the moment when their employment becomes necessary, and the time and place to decide, whether the employment of "the most drastic measures authorised by law" is called for or whether some milder measures will suffice for the purpose, are when and where the need for any measures of the kind arises. In other words, the decision is one to be taken, and in reason can only be taken, by the officer on the spot authorised by law to adopt such measures and on whom the responsibility lies.

The law, it appears to us, gives no authority to the Government to issue instructions to the police "to fire on 'any' violent mob which refuses to disperse." The Code provides for the use of such force as the circumstances of the occasion may justify and no more, and it has been ruled that,

> "the degree of force which may be lawfully used in the suppression of an unlawful assembly, depends on the nature of such assembly; for the force used must always be moderated and proportioned to the circumstances of the case and to the end to be obtained."

If the circumstances are such as to enable a violent mob effectively to be dispersed without resort to the use of firearms, to use them becomes wanton and unjustifiable, for the taking of life can only be justified by absolute necessity. The establishment, therefore, of a settled practice of firing on "any" violent mob which refuses to disperse, cannot be legalised merely by the instructions of a Government to the police. A warning to the public may be desirable, and no doubt is, but these instructions to the police always to fire cannot be regarded with anything but grave apprehension. The police should be left to the exercise of the powers provided by the law, nothing more and nothing less.

FRANK AND BLUNT.

There is a tendency even in this country to accept the jingoistic declarations of Sir Samuel Hoare as representing the mind of both Tories and Liberals on the Indian policy of the Government. That this is not so is made clear by the frank comments of the leading weekly journals. The "Spectator", which differs from the Tory dailies in taking a fairly intelligent view of current Indian politics, is greatly perturbed about the consequences of the present policy of repression, the consequences of which, it says, "will inevitably be serious." It warns Government against the blunder of belittling the influence of the Congress and observes:—

> "To imagine that the Indian National Congress can be either broken or disregarded is to ignore the facts of the last forty years..... Under its old name or a new one, in its old form or a new one, Congress represents and promises to continue to represent a larger body of Indian opinion than any other organisation."

The "Spectator" does not expect Indians to be much impressed by the Viceroy's assurance that he will vigorously carry on the task of constitutional reform, as, "for one man in India who notes the Viceroy's words tens of thousands will note his acts." What puzzles the journal most is "the precipitancy in the arrest of Mr. Gandhi," when "it would have been more an act of strength than of weakness on the Viceroy's part to have facilitated the meeting" with Gandhiji. The fact is, as the "Spectator" apparently realises, that the policy of the Government is based on a misconception of the true mind of the country that seems to have been imbibed at the well of bureaucratic conceit and non-official die-hardism at which the Viceroy has been taking long draughts ever since his arrival in the country.

The "New Statesman and Nation" also feels very uncomfortable about the Indian situation and observes dolefully that "things look about as black as they can be". Supposing that comparative quiet is brought about for a time by repression, the paper pertinently asks: "What case is there in the whole course of history of a nationalist movement yielding for any length of time to a policy of repression?" Nor does it see much hope of the R. T. C. Committees reassuring the people, for it asks, "Is there really a chance while so many of the leaders of Indian opinion are being put into gaol?" Finally the journal comes to the conclusion that, if in the next few months the Government do not come to terms with the Indians, "then in our own interests we had better give ourselves notice to quit." Will these blunt warnings be heeded in Whitehall?

THE MEAGRE DOSE PROPOSED

Protection For Sugar, Paper And Wire Industries

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The Government have announced their intention of adopting the Tariff Board's recommendations for the protection of sugar, paper (including paper pulp) and wire and wire nail industries. But it is worthy of notice in the first case that the recommendations of the Board have been rejected by them in important particulars, so much so that the duty may turn out to be a revenue duty under the cloak of protection. This might perhaps induce some non-official members to go into the Government lobby but it will not do any good to the industry.

TOO SHORT A PERIOD.

Attention has already been called to the reduction of the period of protection which will practically nullify it, as Java interests can afford to dump sugar in India for the seven years period and then raise rates. Secondly the financial help for research is not forthcoming and, as in the case of other industries, the value of the protection would be reduced considerably by the failure to exploit it properly. Thirdly, the suggestion that a further duty of 8 annas per cwt. should be imposed whenever the price went below Rs. 4 per maund has been rejected by Government.

HOW IMPORTS HAVE GROWN.

In the pre-war period the imports of sugar amounted to 722,000 tons from Java and Mauritius while in 1929 we imported 851,000 tons from Java alone and the total imports increased in the period from 803,000 tons to 940,000 tons. The Tariff Board found that, during this period, the area under cultivation has not increased nor has the yield of "gul" and jaggery. Most of this increase was due to the bounty of 12-1/2 per cent. given to the importers on account of the valuation of the rupee at the high rate of 18 pence. The Indian industry has had to compete during the last five years both against this bounty to foreigners and against the falling prices.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

As a result of the depreciation of the rupee, and the higher level of taxation, the imports have declined this year. For the eight months ending December 1931, imports were 345,374 tons against 650,944 tons for the same period of 1930. For the six months ending October 1931, the average imports were 44,157 tons but in October they dropped to 36,483 tons though in November they rose to 43,948 tons.

MORE REAL PROTECTION NEEDED

It will be remembered that the duty now ruling is Rs. 150 per ton which is the rate suggested by the Tariff Board, so that the new bill merely gives more permanence to the duty. But the financier will ask for real protection, which should depend not only on the basic duty of Rs. 150 per ton but should be such as to make him incur the higher prices for machinery, now prevailing and also protect him against the lower rupee prices that will rule when the rupee appreciates as it is bound to. Appropriate provisions should be made in the bill to provide for this.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

It is proposed to give protection in this case till March 1939, but a study of the Tariff Board report itself is illuminating. It will be recalled that one of the ideas underlying the protection was that the raw material should be found in India and bamboo pulp was suggested for this purpose and the Board suggested financial assistance to the Indian paper pulp and other companies to enable them to utilise more and more of Indian pulp. But such assistance has not been given and the imports of wood pulp have been on the increase as will be seen from the following figures:—

(In Lakhs Of Rupees.) Year	Imports.
1925-26	24.7
1927-28	40.2
1929-30	44.9
1931, 8 months	22.5

TOO MANY NON-INDIAN COMPANIES.

There is possibly another reason for the neglect of bamboo and it is that the majority of the companies are European and have no interest in stimulating the use of indigenous raw material. Of the eight mills, the bigger ones, four in number are in foreign hands, the most non-Indian being the Bengal Paper Mills which has one Indian and four European directors. The second test for protection as laid down by the Fiscal Commission, namely 'Indianisation', has not been carried out to any extent in these mills.

EIGHT UNITS SCHEME.

Something like the eight units scheme for Indianising the army is adopted. In the Titaghur Mills, 24 Indians were taken on in 1924 and only 10 of them are on the staff now and only two are in charge of superior work. In the Bengal Paper Mills there are 23 Indian apprentices, most of whom were only taken about 18 months before the enquiry—a significant fact. In the India Paper Pulp Company, the number of Europeans has increased from 4 to 5 but there are only two Indian apprentices taken on in 1929 and 1930—significant again.

WHY NO BOUNTIES?

It would appear that a system of bounties is more suitable than protection as the mills which do not Indianise their directorate and staff could be dealt with accordingly. Alternatively, there might be an excise duty levied from unsympathetic companies so as to bring them into line. In any case, unrestricted protection seems unjustified, unless at least Indian bamboo pulp is used increasingly in the industry.

THE WIRE NAIL INDUSTRY.

The history of the protection to the wire industry is curious. A company installed itself in Tatanagar expecting to buy wire rods of about half inch diameter for use in the manufacture of wire and wire nails. It is an essential recommendation of the Fiscal Commission for protection that the concern applying for it must use Indian raw material. But the Tata Iron and Steel Co. could not deliver the goods and the company went into liquidation in 1927. It was then taken over by Mr. Indra Singh under its old name of the Indian Steel Wire Products Ltd. and started work again in March 1928. The new proprietor has now asked for protection.

GETTING THE RAW MATERIAL.

Tatas have now definitely stated that they cannot supply the

(Continued on Page 8).

Notes of the Day

Chivalry On The Bench.

When we heard the other day that a Tellicherry Magistrate found it necessary to maintain law and order by depriving Mrs. L. S. Prabhu of her "thali" or "mangala-sutra" in realisation of a fine imposed upon her, we felt the Magistrate's conduct to be too barbarous to be credible even in these days. But since the report has not been challenged even by that vigilant official propagandist, otherwise called the Director of Public Information, it seems to be true. The "Hindu," however understands that the Madras Government has directed the Magistrate to restore the "thali" to Mrs. Prabhu forthwith pending a full enquiry into the whole case. The exposure of the mentality of the Magistrate through his explanation of his conduct should be interesting. Need firm rule be devoid of decency?

Obvious And Urgent.

The report of the Inter-University Board for the year 1930-31 shows that the Board, which is now in the seventh year of its existence, is continuing to do useful work in, among other ways, co-ordinating the activities of the various Universities in India and in eliciting their opinions on various questions of educational reform. The main topics considered by the Board and then forwarded to the constituent Universities included the Unemployment Problem, the resolutions of the Second Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in 1929 and also the resolutions of the All-India Women's Conference regarding women's higher educations. The report contains the replies of various Universities to the Board in reply to the latter's representations or enquiries. Several portions of the correspondence give one the impression that there is much superfluous theoretical discussion on certain obvious and urgent reforms. Elaborate and costly enquiries are being made about the extent of unemployment among graduates, but there is hardly any mention of the practical methods of combating the unemployment problem.

Signs Of The Time.

Mr. A. Hoon, M.L.A., Cawnpore, has given notice of a curious but significant resolution, to be moved by him in the Assembly, the gist of which is that in the present Ordinance Raj "this Legislature has ceased to function" and may as well be suspended till its Members can do their duty "without sacrifice to their own self-respect." Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai is understood to have given notice of a similar resolution to be moved in the Council of State. The resolutions, whether they are allowed to be moved in the Legislature or not, are indicative of a growing spirit of non-co-operation among recognised co-operators and disgust with Government policy. That spirit is far more widespread to-day than ever and cannot be counteracted by puerile loyalty rallies conducted by Collectors and minor officials.

Teachers And Politics.

According to the Paris Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," teachers and professors in State schools and colleges in France have a large measure of liberty in discussing or actively participating in politics. Says the Correspondent: "French University and Lycee professors and teachers in the elementary schools of the State are free to express their political opinions and to take an active part in politics. Among them are active members of all political parties including the Socialist and Communist parties." This is in striking contrast with the practice in India, where the Government imposes severe and humiliating restrictions on the teachers even in aided schools and colleges.

PEACE IN INDIA AFTER MAY.

The well-known astrologer, Pandit Shanker Shastri Hosrithi of Haveri, writes:—

There has been unrest in India since December last, as already predicted by me and it will be followed by peace after May, 1932.

As Pluto, the new planet, will be in opposition to Saturn in the beginning of 1932, the Government will suffer a little owing to discontent, riots and bloodshed as a result of Ordinances, according to Western astrologers. But I say, there must be peace from June 26 as Jupiter will enter Leo then.

There will be a new party formed among the Conservatives who may change many of their views and principles.

There is also a likelihood of war breaking out in Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Japan, China and Central Europe. But England may not take part in it. The Labour Party, however, will strive to bring about peace.

Mercury will appear on the Eastern horizon on March 23, which may lead to a settlement between the Government and the people, leading to the release of political prisoners including Mahatmaji. But there must be complete peace before June 26 in India.

The Indian Liberals may expect the fulfilment of the assurances of the Prime Minister, given in his recent speech, but the R.T.C. may only confer upon the people a status which may differ from the Dominion Status.

Tipsy-Cake

Knowing the frame of mind the Government is in, says a contemporary, Sir T.B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar did not press the question of withdrawing Emergency Laws. They simply pressed for modifications.

And the Viceroy promptly bowled them out!

* * *

The Bori Bunder Changeliir was in an ecstasy yesterday over "Government's" "thumping victory." So she gave the Associated Press a good thumping for indulging in "mischievous propaganda" by exposing the painful fact that as far as the elected members were concerned there was a thumping majority for the Opposition.

* * *

The indignation of the precocious juvenile has been further stirred to incoherent fury by the A.P.'s classification of elected members into European and Indian. "It provides," she screams, "just the kind of powder and shot needed by a section of the Press in India."

* * *

All this is very annoying indeed, and to crown everything the disturbing thought that perhaps, "Reuter, too, has been misled into broadcasting the propaganda its understudy has provided for domestic consumption."

* * *

"The Christian nations must co-operate," was the ringing slogan uttered by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the great peace demonstration in London.

Well, they are, aren't they? Just about the same time were not their troops and warships speeding to Shanghai to join in the general scrap started by the heathen peoples?

* * *

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House of Commons that the British Government believe that a permanent settlement of Europe's troubles will be best realised by a general cancellation of Debts and Reparations. They may go on believing it, but they won't be able to make France believe it.

* * *

Cancellation of Debts becomes quite a respectable proceeding when it suits the British Government's purpose. If they were in France's shoes, it would be a different story.

* * *

And when it comes to extending credit to Russia, before the claims of the old Tsarist bondholders are recognised and settled, the answer is a loud and emphatic "No!"

* * *

Are the less thoughtful of the Moslems going to be tricked again by Congress, asks the "Statesman" in lugubrious tone? Is the Aga Khan's appeal for the unity of Indian Moslems to have no better response than the subordination of their fundamental rights and interests to an ephemeral "stunt"?

* * *

These perturbing questions are provoked by the Chowringhee organ's fear that sympathy for the plight of the Pathans in the N.W.F. Province may destroy what it holds to be the great achievement of the R.T.C.—the alienation of the Muslims from the Nationalist platform.

So it resorts to the simple expedient of reminding them of Kashmir!

* * *

It is interesting to note how the barometer of thoughtfulness in the Muslim community rises and falls according to its attitude towards the things that Chowringhee abhors.

* * *

Why do people use the term "Parole" in speaking of the convictions of persons who refuse to report themselves to the police? "Parole" signifies that a person has given an honourable undertaking as to his conduct, not that he has refused to give a dishonourable undertaking or to comply with a humiliating order.

* * *

"Bonfires in Bombay Streets." "Men Jump into River to Escape Lathi Charge."

And found themselves gravelled for lack of water!

* * *

From Vienna come the news that a brilliant actress has married a brilliant actor although the poor fellow had fired two bullets into her.

This leaves suicide as the only method of self-protection.

Congress Meeting On Chowpatty Sands

GIRGAUM "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

MR. BATLIWALA AND DR. CHOITHRAM IN CUSTODY

Mr. S. L. Vaigankar, the sixth "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward, was arrested at a Congress meeting held on the Chowpatty Sea Face on Wednesday evening. A large crowd which had collected on the sands was dispersed by the police who went about flourishing lathies.

When the police withdrew about a hundred people formed themselves into a procession and marched in the direction of Charni Road shouting usual slogans. The demonstration attracted a good deal of attention. The processionists crossed the Charni Road Railway level crossing and taking the New Queens Road turned into Girgaum.

When the procession reached the Prarthana Samaj it was dispersed by the police.

ORDERLY CROWDS

The crowds that had gathered at Chowpatty were orderly and peaceful. Long before the time fixed up for the meeting a posse of lathi police from the Gamdevi Police Station was posted near the Wilson College. When the "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward marched to the meeting place a few police officers proceeded to the spot and put him under arrest A crowd then surrounded the police, but when the latter flourished lathies the people dispersed.

PICKETING AT MANGALDAS MARKET.

Of the four ladies arrested while picketing the Mangaldas Cloth Market on Wednesday, three will be charged under the Molestation Ordinance to-day (Thursday) before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Shrimati Jamnaben was, however arrested under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance and will be detained in the Arthur Road Jail without a trial. Following the arrests of the women the market remained entirely closed.

ARRESTED WHILE ASLEEP.

The arrest of Mr. S. S. Batliwalla was effected at his residence at Saupari Baug Road. Inspector Chowdhary accompanied by a Sub-Inspector proceeded to his residence at midnight on Tuesday. Mr. Batliwalla was sleeping in his room on the top floor of the building when the police party arrived. The police woke him up from his bed and put him under arrest. On the person of Mr. Batliwalla, it is said, was found an application written by him offering his services to the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. Mr. Batliwalla will be charged under section 17 Clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with being member of an unlawful assembly and assisting in its operation, today, before a Magistrate.

Dr. Choithram, Chairman of the Karachi Congress Reception Committee, was arrested on Wednesday in Bombay. He was for the last four months in the city for medical treatment under an eminent specialist.

SALSETTE'S LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED.

Sequel To Speech At Thana

(From A Correspondent).
THANA, Feb. 3.

Mrs. Sawitreebai Patanker, fifth "Dictator" of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, Thana, was to-day convicted and sentenced to 9 months' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default further one month's R.I. under Criminal Law Amendment Act. Section 17 (1) and (2) for having made a speech yesterday in Thana.

Mr. Vasantrao Dehekar, another nationalist worker, who spoke at the same meeting was also convicted and sentenced to 1 year's R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer further 3 month's R.I.

GHANSOLI CONVICTIONS.

Messrs. Gajanan Balkrishna Naik and Narottam Keshavji Gajaria who were conducting the Gram Seva Mandal, opened at Ghansoli by the Vile Parle Camp, were arrested on the 25th ultimo, at Ghansoli and the Mandal was confiscated. They were convicted and sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 17 (1) to suffer four months' R.I. each yesterday.

(Other News Of Ordinance Raj In Bombay on Page 1.)

ORDINANCE RAJ IN GUNTUR

Prof. Ranga's Wife Arrested

LATHI CHARGE AT NIDUBROLU

(From Our Correspondent)
GUNTUR, Feb. 1.

Mrs. Bharathi Ranga, wife of Prof. N. G. Ranga, was arrested at Nidubrolu yesterday following a warrant from Tevali, and taken under police escort to Tevali by the evening rail coach. It is understood that she will be tried under the Security Sections of Criminal Procedure Code.

A lathi charge on volunteers who were distributing Boycott leaflets, is reported from Nidubrolu.

YOUTH LEAGUERS SENTENCED

Messrs. A.Gopala Rao, Shaik Galib Sahib and J. Ramalingayya, President and members of the Guntur Youth League (dissolved) were tried by the local Sub-magistrate under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default whereof, to further one month's imprisonment.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

For distributing boycott leaflets. Messrs. P. Narasimham, V. Sivalingayya, P. Narasayya, M. V. Raghvulu and V. Venkayya were sentenced to-day under Section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months' and a fine of Rs. 50, in default to a further imprisonment for one month.

FATHER PENALISED FOR SON'S SIN

Nagpur Police Methods

ROUND-UP OF WORKERS' LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, February 2.

The son of Mr. Daptari, a well-known Marathi writer, was sometime back convicted under the Picketing and Molestation Ordinance and in addition to the imprisonment of 6 months, was fined Rs. 50. The bailiff from the Tahsil accompanied by police went to the house of Mr. Daptari for the realisation of the fine and in spite of the latter's protest that there was nothing in the house belonging to the son, seized everything that was found. The authorities also refused to sign the seizure memo. This action caused great excitement here and some prominent persons represented the matter to the District Magistrate, who, it is learnt, has ordered an inquiry into the case.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED.

Mr. Jaiwant who led the Ellichpur workers' strike and 16 others, were arrested for criminal trespass and assault at Ellichpur and are being tried in Ellichpur Court. Mr. Sapre, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, Akola, who had been to Ellichpur to assist the strikers has been arrested under Section 107. Mr. Dandekar, Secretary of the Pulgaon Red Flag Union, was arrested on Saturday last under Section 503, I.P.C. A lockout has been declared by the authorities of the Pulgaon Mills from the 27th January last

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAKA

"Peshawar Day" Arrests At Dharwar

BOY SENTENCED TO FLOGGING

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, February 1.

On the 30th ultimo the following persons were convicted for participating in the "Peshawar Day" activities.

(2) The tenth "Dictator," Narasingarao Vadone 1 1|2 years' R.I.

(2) Tippanna Shastri Kalli, 2 years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 9 months' R.I.

(3) Muslim volunteer, son of a leading merchant, Mahamadsahib Dandin, 3 years' R.I.

Sjt. Yellosa Batvate was arrested on the 30th ultimo for leading a Prabhat Feri.

Two leading workers, Messrs. Shrinivasacharya Malgi, Pleader and Gopalrao Umachigi, were arrested at noon on the same day.

From the beginning of the movement in all 72 persons have been arrested and convicted in Gadag.

AT HOSRITTI.

"Peshawar Day" was observed in Hosritti and the neighbouring villages. A procession was led by Sjt. Mahadev Mallar, one of the band of 80 volunteers who accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to Dandi last year. He was immediately arrested along with eigh others.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

On the 27th ultimo there was one arrest and on the 28th two arrests.

Three ladies were arrested on the "Peshawar Day" but were later released.

Five persons were convicted to sentences ranging from 1 1|2 years to 2 years. One boy was sentenced to flogging.

Out of the three persons arrested yesterday in connection with the monthly Flag-Salutation, one was detained in custody and the other two including Mr. Purohit sub-editor "Karmaveer," were released later on.

LADIES JAILED IN COORG.

Four ladies arrested on the 27th ultimo were convicted and sentenced on the 29th to 3 months' simple imprisonment each. Besides, four volunteers were sentenced to 4 months' R.I. each and the rest to 6 months each. One out of the arrested persons was released.

CITY NOTES.

NOT ENOUGH PRINTING AT NASIK

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

The rupee is worth 11 annas 5.4 pies gold to-day, the bullion value being about 6 annas 3 pies.

It is understood that the Manager of the Nasik Printing Press expects to work his office at a deficit this year. Usually he is believed to make a profit of Rs. 50,000 but this year it will be a loss of more than one lakh. And the reason assigned is that there has not been enough printing work.

UNBELIEVEABLE.

When we hear of the large amounts of currency notes printed by the Government owing to the gold exports and to meet current budget requirements, it becomes difficult to believe that there has not been enough printing work at Nasik. But, it would seem that this is the fact and it requires some explanation.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Nasik Press is allowed a certain charge for printing currency notes and stamps, say, half an anna per hundred stamps or so. While the former item has been steady, there is believed to have been a heavy fall in the latter. The stamps are of two kinds, the supply of postcards and the supply of stamps and envelopes. It will be recalled that the price of envelopes was increased from one anna to 13 pies about April last and even this has apparently not been enough, though in the open market the paper for each envelope costs, less than the extra pie charged.

LESS POSTAGE REVENUE.

The inference is that the trade depression has made a big hole into private budgets and persons write less often than before. The use of revenue stamps has also grown less as fewer transactions have been recorded. It is on top of this that the recent rise in postage rates was introduced. I think it is now the habit of many people to reduce the amount of letter-writing and whenever possible avoid spending money on envelopes but use the three pice postcard. There should thus result a net loss of revenue to the Government on account of the higher rates. The law of diminishing returns is in operation.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Maturing Treasury Bills this week were 368 lakhs against sales of 100-3/4 lakhs by tender and 253¼ through intermediates, so that there was enough to pay out. But the Government have bought £1,958,000 for which they will have to pay about 260 lakhs and this has to be found. There should be some more Ways and Means advances. But the land revenue will be coming in to help the Government. Usually it is about Rs. 6 crores in February and it might be less this year for several reasons.

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of State Railways for the week ending January 16th (42nd week) amounted to 175 lakhs or 7 lakhs less than last week and 11 lakhs less than same week last year. The total from 1st April was Rs. 66.6 crores or Rs. 7.3 crores less than last year and Rs. 14.2 crores less than estimates for this year. The next week will be the first when the higher tariff of 15 per cent. more for goods will be operative and it remains to be seen how much leeway can be made up in the remaining ten weeks.

SPENDING 8 CRORES A DAY.

The world spends Rs. 8 crores a day to prepare to kill or to defend against being killed. India spends Rs. 52 crores or Rs. 14 lakhs per day on her army though she has not enough to spend on what are called "nation building" schemes. If only the money could be put to sensible use, there would be no question of cancelling reparations and war debts and India could repay her supposed debt to England in the course of ten years. Modern civilisation is in danger of being swamped by the blatant militarists and the Disarmament Conference may well have to take a lesson from India.

IMAGINARY PROSPERITY.

Another index of the imaginary prosperity visualised by the Viceroy is seen in the Calcutta reports that jute which had been about Rs. 7-8-0 is now being sold at Rs. 6-12-0. Will this bring prosperity to the peasant because there will be more demand for his cheap commodity? The answer is furnished by the collapse of 1930 when the fall of prices to Rs. 2-8-0 could not increase the demand for jute in the markets of the world.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO REPLY TO GOVT.

"Present Difficulties In Its Way For Open And Free Market"

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Wednesday afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff when the following resolution was passed:

"The meeting resolves that the Board be authorized to send a reply to the Government that the Association has given and is willing to give facilities for legitimate business to the investing public and to point out the present difficulties in its way in details for an open and free market."

The resolution was put before the meeting by Sheth Rajendra Somnarayan and duly seconded by Sheth Amratlal Kalidas and was passed unanimously.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 3.

It is announced that the Share market will remain open on Thursday. Friday and Saturday upto 3 p.m. Saturday the 6th instant will be the last day for February settlement.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN!

Bengalore Nehru Seva Sangh Raid Echo

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, Feb. 1.

The Bangalore Cantonment Police withdrew to-day the charge-sheet filed against Loganathan, Govindaraj of Gudiyattam and Sunderraj, who were prosecuted under Section 17, Clause 1, of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 117, I.P.C., following the raid on the Nehru Seva Sangham on the 24th January last.

Three sub-inspectors of Police were examined for the prosecution, when the case was called today in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, the prosecuting inspector informed the Court that he withdrew the complaint, whereupon the Magistrate ordered the discharge of the three accused.

4 Congressmen Jailed In Bangalore

BANGALORE, Feb. 3

Four Congress volunteers arrested for defying the ban in the station area to-day were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 14TH "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ramrao Nisal, 14th "Dictator" of the District Congress Committee, was sentenced to two years' rigorous for defying the gagging order of the District Magistrate.

Mr. Narayanrao Channawad who was arrested in connection with the Bulletin was released on bail.

ZAMINDAR ARRESTED

"For Defying Prohibitory Order"

(From A Correspondent)
BROACH. Feb. 3.

Sjt. Lallubhai Bakorbhai Patel, Zamindar of Uber and fifth 'Dictator' of Broach District defied the order served on him prohibiting him to take part in Congress activities and was arrested to-day.

Jambusar observed complete hartal.

ROUND UP IN AHMEDABAD

Nine Leaders Arrested

PROF. KUMARAPPA JAILED

AHMEDABAD, February 3.

The police made a second round-up of Congress leaders today and arrested nine of them under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Among the arrested, are Sheth Vadilal Lallubhai, Agent of the Robit Mill, and Mr. Satyendra Prasad Mehta, Municipal Councillor.—A.P.

Convictions In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, February 3.

Mr. Hariprasad Mehta and Professor J. C. Kumarappa who were arrested yesterday, for breach of parole were tried to-day and sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine in default 6 months' more, and 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine in default 6 months' more, respectively.—A.P.

ATTACHMENT FOR HIS WIFE'S FINE

Pleader's Application For Stay Order

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

Ramprasad Desai, a pleader has filed an application in the City Magistrate's Court for recovering furniture and other valuables attached by the police for realising the fine of Rs. 200 imposed on his wife Mrs. Vasumati Desai. The applicant has also asked for a stay order against the police prohibiting the sale of the attached property till the disposal of the application.

The police have realised the fine of Rs. 200 imposed on Balvantrai Thakore, Municipal Councillor, now in jail.—A. P.

Cawnpore, Feb. 2—Most of the merchants who had been arrested for observing hartal have been released on their apologising and furnishing surety bond to be of good behaviour for one year. They have also offered funds for anti-Congress propaganda.

12 PERSONS JAILED FOR RIOTING

Panruti Affair Echo

CUDDALORE, Feb. 3.

Mr. Koil Pillai, Deputy Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the Panruti rioting case, convicting 12 accused under Sections 147, 332 and 511 I.P.C. and acquitting two. One was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, another fine Rs. 100, two sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and bound over for two years after release and the rest awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

BROACH'S FIFTH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)
BROACH. Feb. 3.

Sjt. Lallubhai Bakorbhai Patel, Zamindar of Uber and the fifth 'dictator' of Broach District defied the order served on him prohibiting him to take part in Congress activities and was arrested to-day. Jambusar observes complete *hartal*.

Sjt. Ravishankar Bhatt of Broach succeeds him as the sixth 'dictator' af Broach District.

HANSOT PHYSICIAN ARRESTED

Two Persons Arrested At Broach

(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, Feb. 3.

Sjt. Bapalal Vaidya, a prominent physician and worker of Hansot, was arrested last night at Hansot for addressing a meeting on "Peshwar Day."

ANKLESHWAR ARRESTS.

Lala Lajpatrai (alias Tansen) and Mr. Aspandiar Dastur, a leading Congressmen, were arrested last night at Ankleshwar for celebrating "Peshawar Day" there.

EDITOR OF "GANDHI" JAILED

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Mr. Chockalingam Pilai, till recently editor of the Tamil triweekly called "Gandhi" was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine in connection with an appeal published in the paper supporting the boycott and civil disobedience movements.—A. P.

TWO LADIES SENTENCED IN SURAT

Olpad "Dictator" Arrested

SURAT. Feb. 3.

Mrs. Jaymati Munshi, sister of Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, and Mrs. Madhukika Mehta, sister of Mrs. Malvika K. Desai have been arrested and sentenced under Section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act by the Magistrate, Olpad Taluk being awarded four months' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine in default to undergo six weeks' further imprisonment.

Mr. Keshavbhai Mehta, fourth 'dictator', Olpad Taluka has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Change Of Magistrate In Surat

SURAT, Feb. 3.

The Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. I. T. Almaula, who has been transferred to Panchmahals District, was given a hearty send off by a large number of Patels and prominent villagers as also local officers present at the railway station this afternoon, when he left to take charge of his new appointment. Mr. Streitfeld, I.C.S., has taken over charge of the northern sub-division, Surat District.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE PAYMENTS.

SURAT, Feb. 3.

Payment of land revenue is exceedingly brisk in many talukas of Surat District. The report of the Mamlatdar of Chorasi Taluka states that about Rs. 1.200 was collected before January 29, though the collection of the first instalment of revenue is to commence only on February 5.—A. P.

Ex-Editor Of Zamindar Released

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The Punjab Government has released Mr. Abdul Haq, former Editor, Printer and Publisher of the daily vernacular "Zamindar", who was undergoing six months' rigorous imprisonment under Ordinance 4, he apologised and gave an undertaking not to participate in political matters, and said that his brother, who was supporting the family, was sick.—A. P.

BAN ON FUNDS LIFTED

Magistrate's Explanation For Issue Of Warrants

LAHORE, February 3.

The District Magistrate, Cawnpore, in a letter to the Manager of the Lakshmi Insurance Company, Lahore, informs him that he has lifted the ban on the Lakshmi Insurance Company's monies in the Punjab National Bank, Cawnpore. He says that warrants were served, as he had received apparently reliable information that a person holding Congress funds in Cawnpore District had access to that account, and might be using it for banking Congress money.—A.P.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S SENTENCE REDUCED

More Associations Declared Unlawful

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

A Gazette Extraordinary declares the City and District Congress Committees of Sialkot as unlawful associations.

Sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Mr. Gopalsingh, Propaganda Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, for delivering a seditious speech in a village in Lahore district has been reduced by the Lahore High Court to the period already undergone, the conviction being upheld.—A. P.

"Peshawar Day" Arrests At Ankola

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANKOLA, Jan. 30.

Yesterday was observed as "Peshawar Day". The town observed a complete hartal from 6 a. m. to 12 noon.

In the evening, a big procession marched through the town to the local Congress Office which had been seized and sealed by the Police. The office was taken possession of by a number of volunteers after breaking open the seal. The Police arrested three of the volunteers that had occupied the building.

A public meeting followed on the Gandhi maidan where three volunteers were arrested one after another as they were nominated as "Dictator" successively. Thus five "Dictators" have been arrested so far.

The Punjab Government have nominated Mr. M. A. Ghani as a member of the Provincial Franchise Committee to represent Labour. The Committee holds its first sitting to-morrow.—A. P.

THREE MERCHANTS SENTENCED

DHOLERA HARTAL AND ITS SEQUEL.

(From A Correspondent).
RANPUR, February 2.

Sjt. Maneklal Vithalji, Sjt. Hergovind Bhurabhai and Sjt. Shantilal Gaurishanker, the three merchants of Dholera, who had been arrested on the 25th ultimo at Dholera for observing hartal and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each. Sjt. Shantilal Gaurishankar has paid up his fine. While Sjt. Maneklal Vithalji and Sjt. Hargovind Bhurabhai have preferred jail to payment of fine of Rs. 200 each.

Warrants have been issued to attach their property.

MORE ARRESTS.

Three volunteers, viz: Sjts. Kantilal Manilal Shah, Jethalal Parshotam and Harkisan, who were touring on Barwala side, were arrested near Salangpur for distributing "Dholera Sangram Bulletins."

Arrests And Convictions At Jalgaon

JALGAON (By Mail), Feb 2.

Mr. D.S. Vaidya, Secretary of the Amalner Taluka Congress Committee, has been convicted and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The 3rd "Dictator" of the Yawal Taluka Congress Committee has been arrested. A batch of ten persons from Khirode have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for having taken out a Prabhat Feri.

A large number of political prisoners are confined in the Dhulia Central Jail, including several "B" class prisoners.—A.P.

Satyagraha To Continue?

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 31.

It is understood that Sir Prabhashanker Patani, at the request of some liberal politicians of Kathiawar, had tried for a settlement of Dhrangadhra Satyagraha Campaign but the results are not yet known. Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia had also been to Dhrangadhra but he was also unsuccessful.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

The local workers of Mahawa are doing house to house propaganda to further Swadeshi Youths are organising themselves in batches to propagate the use of Swadeshi goods and Khaddar.

SARDAR UBEROI FOR INDIA COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Sardar Bahadur Shivdev Singh Uberoi has been appointed a member of the India Council, vice Dr. R. P. Paranjpye with effect from April 1932.—A. P.

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NO PROTECTION WITHOUT INDIANISATION

Tariff Board Report On Paper Pulp Industry

In the course of their recommendations for protection of the Paper Pulp industries, the Tariff Board consisting of Mr. J. Matthai, (president) and Messrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and G. T. Boag state:—

The additional market for paper in India which the Indian mills may expect to capture is about 20,000 tons a year excluding any normal increase in consumption.

The quality of paper made from bamboo is proved satisfactory for most purpose. The opinion expressed by the Tariff Board in 1925 is confirmed by independent expert testimony.

The evidence received during the present enquiry has confirmed the findings of the Tariff Board in 1925 regarding the possibilities of bamboo and grass as raw materials for the Paper industry. The future of the Indian Paper industry depends on the exploitation and development of bamboo, and it may reasonably be expected that paper made from bamboo will eventually be able to dispense with protection. Although the future expansion of the industry will be based mainly on bamboo, grass also occupies a recognised place in it and for this reason no distinction should be made between the two in the application of proposals for assistance.

The Paper industry satisfies the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission.

WITHDRAWAL OF PROTECTION RUINOUS.

The withdrawal of the protective duty at the present time would inevitably lead to the disappearance of bamboo at a paper making material. In view of the proved possibilities of bamboo and the anticipations regarding a shortage of wood pulp, it must be held that the disappearance of bamboo will be a national loss. Apart from its effect on bamboo, it is found on an examination of the financial position of the Indian mills that the withdrawal of the protective duty would seriously cripple their resources and endanger their continued existence.

In order to further the development of bamboo it is necessary to offer a direct incentive for the manufacture of bamboo pulp, especially in view of the fall in prices of imported pulp. The most suitable form in which direct encouragement may be offered is a duty on imported pulp.

For the purpose of determining the rate at which the protective duty on paper should be continued, a selling price for Indian mills of Rs. 464 per ton of paper is estimated. The price likely to be realised by the Indian Mills without duty is estimated at Rs. 341 per ton. On these figures the measure of protection required is Rs. 123 per ton.

PROPOSALS FOR ASSISTANCE.

The duty on imported pulp should be fixed at Rs. 45 per ton which is approximately the difference between the works cost of bamboo pulp and the current price of imported pulp. Assuming that at the end of the protective period no more than 25 per cent. of imported pulp in terms of paper would be used, the increase in the cost of manufacturing paper would be about Rs. 19 per ton. In order to compensate manufacturers for this increased cost, the duty on paper should be continued at the present rate of Rs. 140 per ton or one anna per pound.

The duties on paper and on imported pulp should remain in force for a period of seven years.

The duty on paper should be applied to printing and writing papers which are now liable to the protective duty. The definition of papers which may be classified as printing and writing papers according to trade usage should be examined by conference with representatives of all the interests concerned. No alteration should be made in the existing tariff entries regarding newsprint and packing paper should remain subject to the revenue duty.

The duty on imported pulp under these proposals will not inflict any hardship on the Upper India Souper Paper Mills Company and the Deccan Paper Mills Company which are not at present in a position to use bamboo pulp.

The India Paper Pulp Company should take immediate steps to form themselves into a public registered Company.

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO PROTECTION.

Although some progress has been made with Indianisation of staff and with apprenticeship schemes, it is found that the principal mills have not made the necessary efforts to attract and offer employment to Indians especially in the paper making section of the works. This matter should receive their early attention

The adoption of the principles relating to Indianisation and allied matters which are laid down in paragraph 292 of the Fiscal Commission's Report should be made a condition precedent to the grant of concessions for exploitation of forests and to purchases of paper by Government. Periodical statements showing the progress made in this respect should be submitted by the mills for the information of Government. These statements should be placed before the Legislature.

Steps should be taken to develop the Paper Pulp Section of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, with the object of coordinating the experimental work done by the mills.

Film Destroys Teeth

and robs them of all lustre

It clings to teeth—ordinary brushing fails to remove it successfully. A new way dentists urge

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

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B-12-2

Largest Freight Aeroplane In Canada.

CARRYING CARGO FOR 500 MILES WITHOUT REFUELING

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, February 2.

Three tons of cargo can be carried for 500 miles without refueling by an aeroplane now in use in Canada, which is said to be both the world's largest single-engined aeroplane and the largest freight aeroplane having a maximum speed of 117 miles per hour with a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour flown only with skis or floats, and its unique wing design makes it possible for the low landing speed of 47 miles an hour. It can carry two tons for a thousand miles and is fitted with special wireless apparatus.

SCOTTISH CUP REPLAYS.

Draw For The Third Round.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Following are the results of replays in the second round of the Scottish Cup:—

Dundee United 1 Queen of South 1 (after extra time).

Partick 5 Boness 1

Kings Park 1 Airdrieonians 3

DREW FOR THIRD ROUND.

Following is draw for the third round of the Scottish Cup, to be played on February 13:—

Clyde versus St. Bernards

Dundee United or Queen of South versus Kilmarnock

Hearts versus Rangers

Motherwell versus Celtic

Following have bye into the fourth round: Airdrieonians, Partick, Dunfermline and Hamilton.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

In a football match in the first division of the League to-day Birmingham beat Blackpool by three goals to nil. In the second division Bury beat Southampton by three goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

Sheffield Shield Match

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Brisbane.—In the Sheffield Shield match between Queensland and Victoria which commenced here on Friday, Queensland won by 139 runs. The scores are Queensland 504 in the first innings and 216 in the second for six wickets, after which thus declared. Victoria replied with 277 and 301 (Ryder 71, Oakley 88, A Beckett 55. Gilbert took five wickets for 67.—Reuter.

THE MEAGRE DOSE PROPOSED

(Continued from page 6.)

raw material as steel wire rods and Mr. Indra Singh has had the enterprise to buy ordinary steel billets up to 50,000 tons per annum from Tatas and he has promised to buy the machinery to make it into wire. Tatas have promised to supply this amount. But as the machines will not be ready till end of 1933, protection only till March 1934 seems ridiculous.

THE PROTECTION REQUIRED.

The price of wire nails in Calcutta is Rs. 145 per ton and, as the cost of making them in India will be about Rs. 190 per ton, a duty of Rs. 45 per ton is proposed. But the protection is given instead of bounty, as there might be other small manufacturers who have not put in their claim. It will be of interest to know that Messrs. MacGregor and Balfour Ltd. Calcutta have asked for exemption of duty for cast steel wire as they use it in some of their products and the exemption has been granted.

SOME CONCLUSIONS.

The above analysis of the nature of protection proposed clearly shows that what is essential is a systematic and scientific method of protection and that care must be taken that protective duties do not degenerate into revenue duties. Further, more stringent rules must be framed for the control of companies enjoying the benefits of these measures and lastly, the Government should regard the development of such industries as being more important than expenditure on extravagant administrative items for which money is easily found in spite of financial stringency.

MADRAS EUROPEAN M. L. A

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Mr. Edgar Wood has been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Madras European constituency in the by-election.—A. P.

London.—In the First Division of the League, Grimsby drew with Aston Villa each side scoring two goals.—Reuter.

Buitenzorg (Dutch Indies).—At the request of the Dutch Colonial Minister, the head of official Agricultural Department, left for Holland on Monday to explain the problems connected with the rubber restriction.—Reuter.

The air mail which left Karachi on 27th January, was delivered in London on 2nd inst.—A. P.

KEEP AWAY FROM VIOLENCE

Gandhiji Might Fast

Non-violence has been our sheet-anchor. It has won the approbation of the whole world. It has purified our life and our fight. We should suffer, but not strike. We should bear and not retaliate. That has been the dictum of our great Leader Gandhiji—and we have done our best to follow it.

It is, therefore, most painful to note, that of late, some members of the crowds in Bombay, indulging in stone throwing, mobbing or assaulting policemen. We must keep away from violence of any kind, and beware of some mysterious men, who play the mischief and escape unnoticed. If we don't observe complete non-violence, Gandhiji might go on a fast. So let us preserve peace, and desist from any act of violence. Rest assured, that complete non-violence, coupled with intensive swadeshi, will surely and speedily reduce our sufferings, and bring us nearer to our goal of Freedom. So let everyone of us do our bit for preserving non-violence and promoting swadeshi.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WHO, WHEN, WHERE AND WHAT?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will give publicity to the following in your paper:—

As the Mahomedan public is completely in the dark about the silent working of the Anjuman-I-Islam—public Mahomedan institution—will the authorities in charge of the institution kindly enlighten the public on the following:—

(a) Who are the President, Treasurer, Members of the Managing Committee and Secretary respectively of the Anjuman-I-Islam and in which year they were elected?

(b) Will the Treasurer kindly inform the public what funds he has at his disposal and why no accounts have been submitted to the public for the last 10 years, although accounts ought to have been submitted annually?

(c) What is the total number of members of the Anjuman-I-Islam and whether subscriptions have been taken from them annually?

(d) How is it that His Highness the Aga Khan, who used to give a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000/- annually, has stopped giving the amount since some years?

(e) Will the Secretary inform the public as to when and in what year the last annual general meeting of the Anjuman-I-Islam was held?

I hope the Anjuman-I-Islam authorities will without the least possible delay enlighten the public fully on these points and remove all doubts from the minds of the Muslims that the institution is working constitutionally and that the funds are properly utilised.—Yours, etc.

M. I. KADERBHOY,
Bar-at-Law.

St. Mary's Road, Mazagoan,
Feb. 2.

DHOLERA CONVICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Jan. 31.

Dr. Kanubhai of Bavla village (Dholka Taluka) was recently released from Sabarmati Jail and ordered to be released on police parole. As he did not report himself at the police station at Bavla, he was arrested and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and 500 Rs. fine. The village of Bavla observed complete hartal yesterday.

Sjt. Hargovindas Pandya, third "dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha campaign, is sentenced to 9 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default 6 weeks more. Messrs. Ramniklal Parekh, Shantilal Shah and Chhaganlal Govindji are sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or in default 6 weeks more. All of them have been sent to Sabarmati Jail.

Sjt. Ishvarlal Vyas, President of Dhandhuka Taluka Board and secretary of Dhandhuka Taluka Congress Committee, who was released on police parole, was re-arrested and sentenced to 18 months R. I. and Rs. 200 fine or in default four months more.

PORT OKHA.

The Port Officer, Port Okha, wires under date February 3:—

S.S. "Chindwara", (Line: British India Steam Navigation Company, Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Company), arrived Port Okha on February 2, and left to-day with 500 tons cement for Rangoon.—A. P.

"RELEASE BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN"

Mr. Nayle's Motion To Come Before Council On The 7th Inst

The following are some of the items in the Supplementary provisional Agenda for the First Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 17th instant:—

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale will move:

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the civil administration of Aden should not be transferred to the Government of India."

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will move:

"This Council recommends to Government to introduce legislation for the abolition of the *khoti* system in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts."

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik will move:

"This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to grant to the agriculturists at least 20 per cent. remissions of land revenue payable in the year 1931-32."

2. (As No. 1 of Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale.)

Mr. N. E. Navle will move:

"This Council recommends to Government the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the other Bombay Congressmen jailed since the beginning of this year."

"This Council recommends to Government to grant to the agriculturists, where necessary, remissions of land revenue, tagai loans and similar other reliefs on a liberal scale."

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Three Committees Appointed

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Henderson's speech at the opening of the Disarmament Conference met with general approbation. After a short suspension of proceedings, he proposed nomination of M. Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation, as Honorary President of the Conference, M. Motta accepting.

Mr. Henderson proposed the creation of three committees, the first of which was for verification of credentials, the second for elaboration of rules of procedure and the third for drafting rules governing the presentation of petitions from national and international organisations.

He proposed that the first and third Committees should consist of five members, electing their own Chairman, while the Second should consist of 16 members under his own chairmanship. The United States will be represented on the Second and Third Committees and Japan, Russia and Turkey on the Second Committee.

The Committees will begin their work to-morrow.

A special plenary meeting will be held on Saturday.—Reuter.

"CHRISTIAN NATIONS MUST CO-OPERATE"

Clarion Call Of Archbishop Of Canterbury

LONDON, Feb. 2.

"The Christian nations must co-operate."

This was the ringing slogan uttered by the Archbishop of Canterbury leading a peace demonstration at Albert Hall, London, to mobilise spiritual forces of the country in support of the Disarmament Conference.

The primate addressed a gathering packed to doors, and was supported by the Archbishop of York, twenty bishops, Free Church leaders and the Chief Jewish Rabbi. Reuter Special.

Bengal Famine And Flood Relief Fund

The following is an up-to date account of The North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund, Bombay.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Road Collection up-to date	5074	6	3
Individual donation up-to date	9016	10	6
Total Collection, up-to date	14091	0	9
Paid for Relief Work:—			
To Dr. P. C. Roy. (Sankat Tran Samittee.)	5851	0	0
To Bengal Congress Relief Fund	4700	0	0
To Sree Rama Krisna Mission	1650	0	0
To Faridpur Relief Committee	250	0	0
Total	12451	0	0
Net expense of the committee for carrying out the work of the Relief Fund	572	3	0
Total	13023	3	0
Total collection	14091	0	9
Total Expenditure	13023	3	0
Balance in hand	1067	13	9

RAILWAY BUDGET TO BE THROWN OUT ?

(Continued from page 1.)

cost of collection would be reduced and revenue collection would expedited but every assessee would have the right to choose the existing complicated procedure. The legislation was temporary and it would enable Governnment to see if the procedure worked satisfactorily. If it did it could be adopted as a permanent feature under the Inocme Tax Act.

INDIAN AIR FORCE.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, introduced a bill providing for the administration of discipline in the Indian Air Force. The Bill is a self-contained measure the material of which is drawn both from the Indian Army Act and from the British Air Force Act. The first batch of Indian Air Force officers from Cranwell will be arriving in India early in Summar of 1932 and after a period of one year's attachment to a unit of the Royal Air Force they will be posted to a new Indian Air Unit. Meanwhile other Indian ranks are being recruited and will have received their initial training by the time those officers have completed their period of attachment. By the Summar of 1933 an Indian Air Force will come into complete existence. Hence the necessity of providing for discipline of officers and men of the force.

PROTECTION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Sir George Rainy introduced three bills for the protection of the Sugar Industry, the Wire and Nail Industry and the Bamboo Paper Industry, recently published.

Sir James Crerar moved reference to Select Committee of a Bill supplementing the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1930 opinion on which has been collected under the direction of the Assembly. The main object of the Bill is to reenact sections Four, Five and Six of the Supplementary Act of 1925 and thus supplement the provisions against the commission of terrorist crimes in Bengal and organisation of conspiracy to this end. The operative part of this Bill is to enable the Bengal Government to transfer prisoners from Bengal jails to jails in other parts of British India.

CATALOGUE OF TRAGEDIES.

The Home Member catalogued the tragic events since the Bill was circulated. He mentioned 93 crimes, 24 of which related to murders or attempted murders, not to speak of recent attempts to derail trains. He complimented the Government officials on their courage in facing the serious situation (applause). Men of dangerous character were responsible for a state of indiscipline in the jails and for promoting plans of conspiracy for the commission of further crimes. It was their duty to prevent young men from being drawn into these acts but specific instructions were issued by conspirators to murder particular District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police, Members of Tribunals and officials of Government and also to commit dacoities for securing money.

Eighteen inveterate terrorists were actually transferred from Bengal jail under Regulation Three but there were administrative and other objections to such a course. If the Bill was now passed it was proposed to transfer dangerous persons from Bengal to a jail in Ajmer-Merwara which had a salubrious climate and where perhaps, the Home Member added, there would be the additional advantage of the prisoners being brought under the elevating and refining influence of Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda (Laughter).

Mr. Sarda, here exclaimed in the negative.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked, if the prisoners could be restricted to jails in Ajmer-Merwara alone, why bring a bill enabling the Bengal Government to transfer prisoners to jails anywhere in India?

Sir James Crerar: "We ought to be prepared for all contingencies." Concluding the Home Member said, "From yesterday's discussion condemning the terrorist movement I am entitled to infer that when Government comes before the House with measures to deal with the terrorist movement, the House would be willing to co-operate and give assistance in the matter." (Applause).

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar considered it wrong on the part of Sir James Crerar to describe the attitude of the Assembly on the Bill as a test of its sense of responsibility. At any rate it was an unfortunate test, for when the Bill was discussed last September Sir Mahomed Yakub and Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy neither of whom could be considered by Government as irresponsible, spoke vehemently and dogmatically against the Bill.

Mr. Mudaliar quoted long extracts from their speeches and, proceeding, referred to the adverse opinions since received from local Governments. He said that the Madras Government had said: "We oppose the provisions of the Bill as detenues are likely to undermine the discipline and spread revolutionary movement in this province." Would it still be said, he asked, that this bill would be the acid test? Did not that test equally apply to the Governor and Government of Madras who opposed the Bill? There was next the Bombay Government which said: "There is real danger in transfer of prisoners to this Presidency which will result in contamination of the prisoners. In any case if in any emergency case prisoners are transferred Government must be consulted in each case beforehand."

Mr. Mudaliar would agree to reference of the Bill to a Select Committee but he would not agree to any bill which did not make transfer conditional on the local Government's consent.

Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda recorded a strong protest on behalf of Ajmere-Merwara against the transfer of any detenues there.

REPRESSION, THE ROOT CAUSE.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked the Government to deal with the root causes of terrorism which was only due to repression. The courage and self-sacrifice of the young men could not be denied. Innumerable hardships were undergone by these men in the detention camps, and even their relatives became suspects.

Mr. French, official member from Bengal, refuted Mr. Mitra's statement that Midnapore was in a very disturbed state immediately after Mr. Peddie's murder. Speaking with fifteen years' experience, Mr. French denied that detenus were treated inhumanly.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry explained the public feeling in Bengal by quoting the proceedings of meetings and Dr. Tagore's views.

NO VOTE ON MOTION.

Mr. R. S. Sarma said that the real object of the bill was to keep the youthful and emotional but the less dangerous type of detenus away from the more dangerous ones.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt pleaded for humane treatment of the detenus. He suggested the names of Sir Hari Singh Gour and Dewan Bahadur Sarda in place of his own.

Sir James Crerar did not object to this change on personal grounds, but explained the inconvenience caused by this change, when the names of members mentioned were selected after consulting the parties.

The President said that standing orders and rules gave each individual member the right to move an amendment altering the constitution of a proposed select committee.

At this stage, the House adjourned till to-morrow without taking a vote on the Select Committee Motion.—A. P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Heavy Agenda Before To-day's Meeting

The following are some of the items in the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly to-day (Thursday).

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh to move that the Bill to abolish the punishment of death for offences under the Indian Penal Code be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty to introduce a Bill to remove disabilities affecting untouchable castes of the Hindu Community.

Mr. Chetty will also introduce a Bill to prevent the dedication of women to serve in Hindu temples in British India.

INCOME TAX ACT.

Sir Harisingh Gour to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 Messrs. S. Das, Gaya Prasad Singh and B. V. Jadhav also to move the same amendment.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT.

Khan Bahadur Haji Wajihuddin to introduce a Bill to repeal the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. Amendments to the same act will be moved by Messrs. Bhupat Singh, M. Maswood Ahmed, and Pt. Satyendranath Sen.

COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav to introduce a Bill to reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels.

FOR HEJAZ PILGRIMS.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of India have received information that the Government of the Hejaz have instituted an arrangement under which pilgrims, who wish to do so, can deposit their money or other property with their mutawwifs or their agents, in return for receipts signed by them. The matter is brought to the notice of all pilgrims proceeding to the Hejaz from India, pilgrims who take advantage of the arrangement should take care to see that they receive their receipts, duly signed.

GOLD FLIES AWAY IN CRORES

PROTEST BY INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Government's Indifference Condemned

The following are extracts from letter addressed to the Governent of India by the Indian Merants' Chamber, Calcutta, regarg the ceaseless flight of gold om India:—

The Committee of the Indian hamber of Commerce, Calcutta, e called upon to express their xtreme surprise and profound sappointment to find that the overnment of India have so far iled to take any action in rerd to the colossal outflow of ld from this country. At the end the last session of the Imperial gislative Assembly, the Hon'ble eputy President, Mr. Shanmuam Chetty, questioned the Fince Member as to the action ich the latter proposed to take reference to the gold exports hich had just then commenced. e Hon'ble Finance Member, in e course of the reply, gave an surance that the situation was ng carefully watched; and the blic were led to believe, from e tenor of the reply, that should ese exports persist for any conerable time or take place on considerable scale, the Finan Member would promptly take asures to stem the tide.

ince then, shipments of the ow metal from this country e assumed amazing and unexted dimensions. The following the figures of gold exports o the middle of January, 1932:

k ended:		
tember	26, 1931	26,17,000
ober	3, ,,	2,55,56,000
,,	10, ,,	2,33,69,000
,,	17, ,,	2,02,85,000
,,	24, ,,	1,23,93,000
,,	31, ,,	2,41,82,000
ember	7, ,,	2,84,55,000
,,	14, ,,	1,11,89,000
,,	21, ,,	2,60,82,000
,,	28, ,,	2,22,32,000
ember	5, ,,	2,33,99,000
,,	12, ,,	4,23,36,000
,,	19, ,,	4,68,87,000
,,	26, ,,	3,99,99,000
uary	1, 1932	2,46,41,000
,,	8, ,,	1,71,84,000
,,	15, ,,	3,66,17,000
Total		41,93,23,000

t would thus be seen that In- has parted with gold to the lue of nearly Rs. 42 crores in s than four months. It is noteorthy that during this period a od many countries of the world ve placed an embargo on the port of gold and taken all nesary measures whereby the naonal reserves of the yellow metal ight not be prejudicially affect. India is the only instance of country which has abandoned old standard, but has been oblig to put up with free and unampered export of gol'. Abanonment of gold standard, in the nerality of cases, has been nown to mean the levy of an mbargo on gold leaving the coun y concerned. It is extremely inquitable that India alone should e asked to pass through the uniue experience of suspending gold tandard, but permitting an unmpeded exodus of gold.

The public had been demanding tatutory prohibition against priate shipments of the yellow me- leaving the country; there can no mistaking as to the unaniity of this feeling among Indian siness circles in the last three nths and over. Yet, the authoies have remained passive—and en pleased—spectators of this gedy of India losing crores and res worth of gold. This loss is an unprecedented scale. But, e again, India is to be an exption to the general rule. The Hilton-Young Commission e of the opinion that the Govment of India should lose no ourable opportunity for adding the gold resources of the reser. A Government, which took ion in indecent haste on anher recommendation of the mmission, has been content to n a deaf ear to the plea put ward by the Commission in fair of increasing the gold stocks the country's currency needs. The confidence of the Indian pulation in all manner of secuies or investments is being rudeshaken. Landed property, houproperty, stocks of staples, gilte itself, equity shares, silver—rything has come down in vu- And now is the turn of gold forfeit the confidence of its ders.

is the bounden duty of the ernment to restore confidence. ernment should, without deor falter, take steps for (1) reing confidence in the minds of people as regards gold; and restoring confidence in the se- of paper money by suitable and adequate provision of gold backing.

As regards (1), the Government should see to it that through the several branches of the Imperial Bank and if possible, through the principal Treasury Offices, loans are made available to the people on gold with the barest minimum, on the smallest interest and with the least difficulty. And in case, the people wish to sell gold, these agencies should be able to purchase the gold so that all the large profit now taken away by the numberless intermediaries will be retained by the original holders. It should not be difficult to have, on a cheap basis, the necessary machinery for rough assaying and approximate valuing at a number of mofussil places.

As regards (2), the Government should lose no time in prohibiting private exports of gold and in, at the same time, embarking on a policy of buying gold from the public at prices to be announced from time to time according to the fluctuations in exchanges on gold standard countries.

A unique opportunity has been afforded to India to demonstrate her capacity for self-help in the matter of finding all the gold necessary for the future reserve bank from within her own resources. If the Government have a clear idea of the national interests as well as of the full economic implications of this movement of gold released from hoards, they should seize this opportunity with both hands and prove to the world India's self-sufficiency and capacity to help herself as regards the gold problem. While this gold problem is teasing and worrying bankers and financiers all over the world, India might be able to show that she solved her problem herself, and, at the same time, caused no embarrassment whatever to the world situation. The Government should place an embargo on gold and decide of buying gold both on domestic and international grounds.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, February 2.

The Franchise Committee held a further discussion to-day when, it is understood, it discussed the question of the scope of its activities. The Chairman is said to have ruled that every issue regarding the nature and extent of franchise including questions like direct and indirect elections was open for discussion and that the Round Table Conference conclusions on those subjects were merely for their guidance.

The Committee's plans are to present an interim report by April next dealing only with such matters as have to be put in the Reforms Act and take up detailed work in the cold weather of 1932-33. Various members representing different interests are stated to have made statements explaining their distinct point of view.

The Room of the Working Committee of the R.T.C. has now been got ready. The seating arrangement is circular thus reproducing the Round Table Conference in miniature. The Secretariat Committee is already working at full strength.—A.P.

U. P. FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

LUCKNOW, February 2.

The Provincial Franchise Committee met this morning and considered the questionnaire issued by them. This includes questions relating to the extension of Franchise, womens suffrage and representation of the depressed classes and labour. The Committee decided to give it the widest possible publicity and circulate copies, and to invite replies from a large number of prominent women, representative associations and public bodies and members of the general public.

The main Committee will arrive at Lucknow on the morning of the 7th February and will leave on the evening of February 9. The final visit is expected to occur between March 19 and March 23.—A.P.

C. P. And Berar Depressed Classes Conference

NAGPUR, Feb. 2.

The fourth annual session of the C. P. Berar Depressed Classes Conference was held at Tumsar on Sunday, Mr. Debidas Jatav of Delhi presiding. Resolutions were adopted favouring separate electorates for Depressed Classes, the reservation of seats on the population basis and representation in Government and services.—A. P.

PREMIER LANG'S PLIGHT

Loan Council Refuses To Advance

LONDON, Feb. 1.

New South Wales.—Premier Lang is again in financial hot water, following the Loan Council's refusal to advance half a million sterling required by the Lang to meet the New South Wales Overseas interest in London and New York.

At a meeting of the Loan Council, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, accused Mr. Lang of failing to perform his solemn undertakings to the Council.

The next move is expected to be the Commonwealth appeal to the High Court to compel Mr. Lang to meet the obligations, and meantime, instead of making the monthly payment to New South Wales, the Commonwealth will apply the money to meeting the New South Wales overseas obligations.—Reuter's Special.

Six Rebels To Hang

SEVERAL ARRESTS IN DISTURBED AREAS OF BURMA

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

A Tharrawaddy message states that of twentyfour accused in the second Allantaung Rebellion Case the Special Judge sentenced six to death and eighteen to transportation for life.

According to reports from disturbed areas several arrests have been made of suspected rebels and others harbouring and otherwise helping rebels. Seizure of large quantity of arms and ammunition has also been made particularly dump in Old Pagoda at Tangalu where fighting material was unearthed including four shells with fuses for local made cannon.—A. P.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

Bengal Council's Measures To Alleviate It

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day adopted by 41 votes to 21 Goverment Members not voting, a resolution recommending appointment of a committee of official and non-official councillors and experts for systematic examination of the present economic depression and suggestion of measures to alleviate it.

Replying to a question the Finance Member stated that saving of nearly 37 lakhs of rupees was anticipated during 1932/33 as a result of recent ten per cent uniform cut in salaries of public servants in the Province.—A. P.

SIR A QAYUM'S INTERVIEW

An Explanation

The following letter appearing in the "Hindustan Times," will prove interesting reading:—

Sir,—On learning that Sir Abdul Qayum has issued contradiction of the report of his interview with me regarding the Frontier situation. I saw Sir Abdul in the Western Hostel. I explained to him that he held the conversation reported outside the Press Room of the Assembly on Tuesday during the luncheon interval, although I did not definitely inform him that the interview was required for the Press. I apologise to Sir Abdul for this discourtesy on my behalf; but I maintain that the report sent in by me was a faithful record of my conversation with him. In the course of the talk I had with Sir Abdul Qayum at the Western Hostel, Sir Abdul could not tell me where I was wrong in reporting him, but complained against my not telling him that the interview I had with him was for the Press.—Yours etc.,

A.N. BHANOT.

POONA "DICTATOR" JAILED

Coolie Jailed For Stoming Policeman

POONA. Feb. 2.

Mr. Namjoshi, 'Dictator', City Congress Committee, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two others were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Newasakar, a coolie, in Reay Market was sentenced to six months for striking a police constable with a stone while he was escorting Mr. Namjoshi to the lock-up.

The Cantonment Magistrate today sentenced 10 volunteers to six months' imprisonment under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Wun

(From A Correspondent.)

WUN, Feb. 2.

Wun Taluq Agricultural Conference will be held on 8th instant at 1 p.m. in Tilak Smarak Mandir to consider the problems of remissions, suspensions, and taqavi loans for the agriculturists and to explain to them the attitude of the Government in the above matter; all are cordially invited to attend it.

SWADESHI COMPETITION.

Rs. 1,800 In Prizes.

It does not depend on luck or chance.—It is a real Intelligence test.

Rs. 1,000 cash to be given outright for an all-correct solution.

Rs. 300 cash Second Prize.

Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.

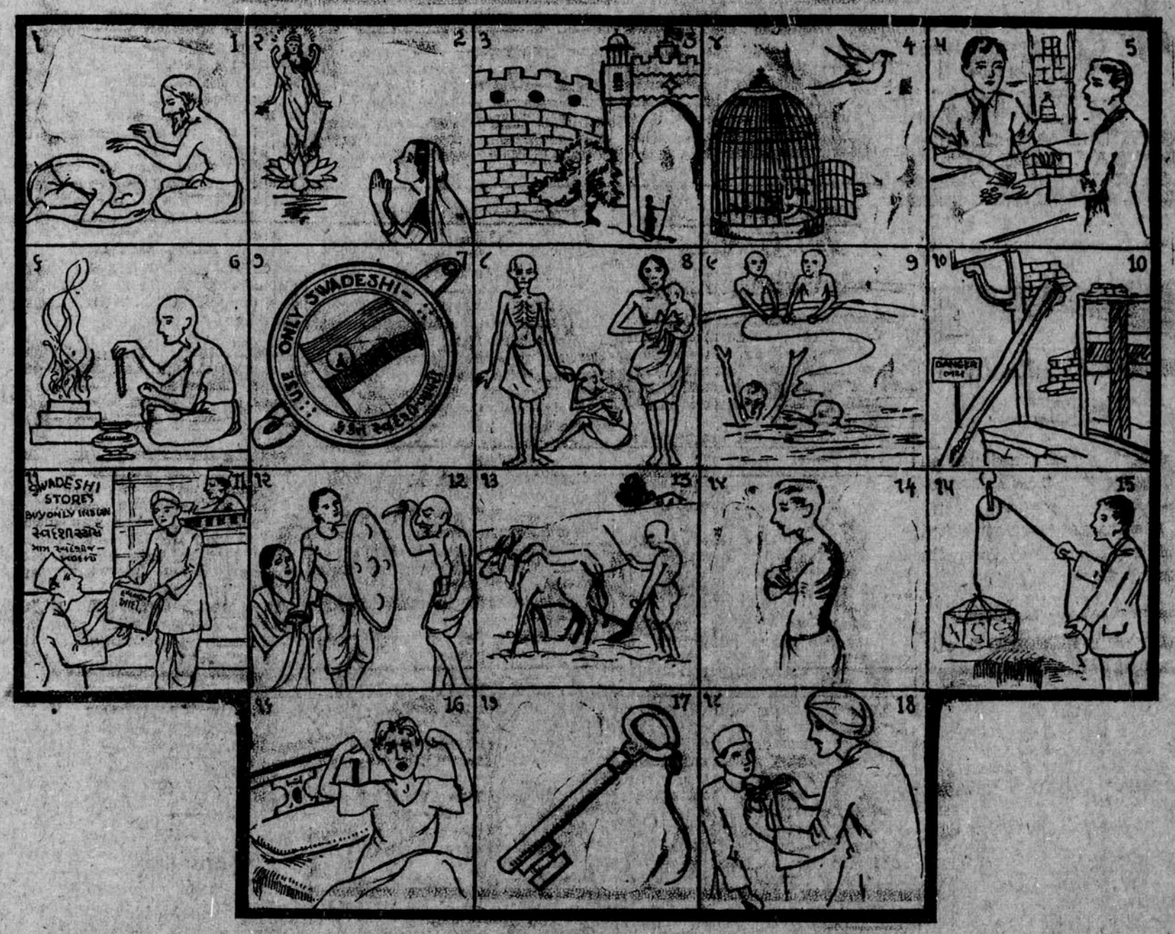
20 consolation prizes—value Rs. 15 each.

Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word KEY in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have acomplete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.



RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to

   Post Box No. 705, General Post Office, BOMBAY.

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1932.

The result will be announced on Monday 22nd Februay.

COUPON.

Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.	Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.
1 SWADESHI is the KEY to SUCCESS	17	10 Swadeshi will ..... your money	.....
2 SWADESHI is its own REWARD	18	11 Swadeshi will ..... your country	.....
3 SWADESHI means	.....	12 Swadeshi is a blessing to the	.....
4 ..... SWADESHI goods.	.....	13 Swadeshi lays the..... of Prosperity	.....
5 Swadeshi brings	.....	14 Swadeshi will prove a national	.....
6 ..... Swadeshi articles only	.....	15 Swadeshi is an unconquerable	.....
7 Swadeshi is our	.....	16 Swadeshi is a great	.....
8 Swadeshi is the ..... of business	.....	17 Swadeshi is the ..... of Patriots.	.....
9 Swadeshi is the salvation of the	.....	18 Swadeshi is the ..... of mill industry.	.....

Sender's Name.....

Address .....

Our "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCH—

Gives Lasting Good Service Under Conditions of Hard Wear

Buy a WEST END

WEST END WATCH CO
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA
LARGE CATALOGUE FREE

GHOSTLY GLORIES OF ETHIOPIA

Nubian-Egyptian Subterranean Finds

Bones of slaves strangled at the death of their masters, skeletons, of horses, camels and dogs, and silver ivory, bronze and ebony ornaments and images, were among the interesting finds made by the Egyptian Government Archaeological Expedition, now surveying the areas in Nubia which will be inundated by the heightening of the Assuan Dam.

These discoveries were unearthed in tumuli erected during a late Roman period by an Ethiopian people over subterranean tombs. The actual spot is at the Mounts of Goha, in the Eastern Desert, south of the Temple of Abusimbel.

Although the chambers of the tombs had been plundered in ancient times, the original door in each case had been left intact. The clearing of one of the tumuli revealed over the door the skeletons of animals slaughtered by blows of an axe—no doubt in order that they might accompany their owner on the voyage to the next world.

EQUESTRIAN DEAD.

The trappings are gorgeous. The horses' saddles are mounted with solid silver delicately embossed with Greek and Ethiophian designs. Across the backs had been thrown gaily-coloured cloths patterned in red, blue and yellow. Near them lay silver bits and bridles ornamented with lion's heads and other figures, and a heap of silver pendants suspended from heavy silver chains. The latter had apparently been hung on the horses' necks and bodies.

A sloping ramp leads to a rectangular pit, on the west side of which is the bricked tomb door. On the north and south sides are small chambers cut in the alluvial mud. Here the most startling discoveries were made. In one lay the bodies of four horses grit with silver harness set with semi-precious stones.

RITUAL OF CRUELTY.

Close by, flung together in a heap, were the bones of four young men who had been strangled at the time of their mater's death. Ropes were still notted round their necks. In another chamber lay a foal and 46 dogs. Near them was a skeleton of a strangled slave with an iron sword and a wooden drum at his side.

Among the other discoveries were a large circular bull-hide shield in perfect reservation, a finely hammered spear-head incised with figures of the god Harpocrates, a wooden draughts-board mounted with silver and set with ivory worked in very complex patterns, and a leathern bag containing ebony and ivory men.—"Chicago Tribune."

TWIN BABIES IN DEATH DRAMA

Smash Re-Enacted With Toy Car

"A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned at the inquest at Redhill (Surrey), in mail week, on the father and his five - month - old twin daughters who were killed by a motor-car at Kingswood on Sunday.

The victims were Stirling Carl Kinge. (28) a builder of Greenland, Kingswood, and his children, Govendoline and Pearl.

The car skidded and swept Mr. Kinge and the babies' perambulator over a bank.

A clockwork motor-car was used in court by Mr. R. Pringle (representing the relatives) to illustrate the movements of the car.

The driver of the car, Thomas Frederick Tindle, of Mann-street, Walworth, said that it was a sports model belonging to a Miss Knight.

He said he was travelling about 30 miles an hour down the hill when the car skidded, swung round to the centre of the road and struck Mr. Kinge, who was in the gutter wheeling a perambulator. It then struck a tree and came to rest across the footpath.

"I was flung into the roadway. When I got up I saw the wrecked perambulator in the road with Mr. Kinge and the babies over the hedge in the field."

THREE IN CAR

Mr. Tindle said Miss Knight was sitting on the knee of a Mr. Egleton, who was in the bucket seat.

Mr. Pringle: I suggest that your elbows had not the necessary room at the wheel because Mr. Egleton and Miss Knight were too near to you?—No.

Mr. Fox-Andrews (for Mr. Tindle): Having regard to the fact that the bucket seat was pushed back, did the presence of the passengers make any difference to your driving?—Not at all.

Tindle added that he had been driving cars for five years and had a clean record.

The coroner (Mr. F. J. Nightingale) said he could not see that there was anything in the driving of the car which might be said to have been gross or reckless.

Asked by the coroner if the jury had any recommendation to make, the foreman replied: "No. We could not come to any unanimous opinion on any other point."—"News Chronicle."

THE LAKSHMI
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Founded by the Late LALA LAJPATRAI and PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU
SIXTH IN INDIA IN THE SIXTH YEAR.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED EXCEEDS
Rs. 350,00,000
Female, Husband & Wife, Partners, & Joint Lives Accepted at Low Rates
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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3 only.

N.B.—Price refunded if not benefited.

The Manager:—
THE PARKASH PHARMACY,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
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M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PAENAKA SHAVING STICK

A delicately perfumed neutral Soap. Antiseptic, Pure and Emolient—producing profuse permanent Shaving Lather—Appreciated by all. Buy your Tube from the nearest Stationer.

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Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS of ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER:
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Cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Insomnia, Nerve Exhaustion, Chronic Headache, Piles, Heart Disease (functional), Asthma (certain types), Diseases of Women, etc. etc.

For particulars Phone, personally inquire or write with stamps worth Re. 0/1/3.

MANAGER, HEALTH CENTRE, SANTA CRUZ.

N.B.—The same cures are offered at the Ashrams at LONAVLA.

NEW LONDON FACTORIES

Foreign Firms' Invasion

A German firm from the Rhineland is shortly to start a factory for making cutlery in London. Negotiations have already been completed, and they will not be affected by the question of a tariff on cutlery.

The firm will not employ German workers.

A German concern in the Offenbatch district also has arranged to start in London the manufacture of bags.

The London Chamber of Commerce states that arrangements have been completed for the starting of the manufacture as follows.:

London or Greater London: Factory for the manufacture of wringing machines.

Bromley: Factory for arms, ammunition and fishing tackle.

Slough: Rubber glove factory for Americans.

German Factory to employ 2.000 in making electrical accessories and batteries.

Action: Surgical instruments factory for Dutch concern.

Other similar plans concern a battery factory for Dutch interests in the Liverpool area, fancy goods making for a German firm in Lancashire, and an electrical equipment works on Merseyside.

Negotiations are almost completed for the establishment in Leicester or Nottingham of a cardigan and hosiery factory by a German firm.

Plans being made by Mr. Thomas Bata, the Czech millionaire boot and shoe king, for a vast mass-production factory in the Tilbury district were outlined in the "News Chronicle" a few days ago.—"New Chronicle."

COMEDY OF MUSTACHES

Judge Judged By Movie Values

The chauffeur for Princess Mdivani, who before her marriage was Mary McCormic, opera singer, missed Judge Padden in the Traffic Court in Chicago by a mustache.

When neither the opera singer nor her driver, Edward Albright, appeared in court to answer a speeding charge, the Judge issued a capias. Albright brought to bar, explained he had been in court earlier, but that accustomed to Paris, he had never before seen a Judge who didn't have at least a mustache.

"So Princess Mdivani and I left the court," he said. "We saw a man sitting up there, but he was smooth shaven and we thought the Judge had gone."

He was ordered to come back later. When he returned Judge Padden told the chauffeur, "We'll have no speeding or running through stop lights, and that applies whether you have Miss McCormic or the Queen of Sheba aboard—dolls.25 and costs."—"Chicago Tribune"

"FRIENDS OF INDIA" CAMPAIGN

The following letter appears in the "Daily Herald":—

Is it not our our duty to open a "Friends of India" campaign against the folly of the policy being pursued in India?

Mr. MacDonald is (or was) an idealist but an idealist, if sincere, must seek to put his idealism into practice. He, however, shuns his Cavalry.

Give India, at once, the framework of a proper constitution. She will do the rest.

(Rev.) WALTER G. WHITE.
Stowmarket, Stuffolk.

HEARING LECTURES BY HEADPHONE

Plugs In Seats

The lecture theatre of the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, W., has been fitted with headphones for the convenience of members who have found difficulty in hearing the lecturers.

"There are about 12 seats at which plugs have been provided," an official told a "News Chronicle" reporter, "and these are indicated on a plan at the entrance."

The programme of the Friday evening lecture, course from now till Easter, just issued, shows a list of experts who are to talk on their own subjects.

The lectures begin each Friday at 9 p.m.:

Sir Arthur Eddington: "The Expanding Universe," Jan. 22.

St. John Ervine: "Present Plight of the Theatre," Jan. 29.

G. C. Simpson: "Weather Forecasting," Feb. 5.

Sir John Cadman: "Record of Achievement in Applied Science," Feb. 12.

C. F. Jenkin: "Mechanics of Shifting Sands," Feb. 19.

C.G. Darwin: "Uncertainty Principle in Modern Physics," Feb. 26.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Harold Hartley: "Michael Faraday and Electrochemistry," March 4.

George Gordon: "Othello, or the Tragedy of the Handkerchief," March 11.

Lord Rutherford of Nelson: "Recent Researches on the Gamma Rays," March 18.—"News Chronicle."

"STANDSTILL" ON LOANS?

Bankers To Germany's Rescue

BERLIN (By Mail).

The labours of the international bankers who have been in Berlin for a month trying to find a solution to the problem of the German "frozen credits." are nearly complete.

Their work will, it is expected, be completed by Friday or Saturday, with Germany being granted a further "standstill contract" for one year.

This has been agreed upon in principle and only technical details remain to be settled. It is understood that the agreement includes better securities especially collateral securities, as requested by the creditors. Creditors will participate in these securities now held by German banks.

It is believed also that the rate of interest on the "frozen credits" had been reduced to 5 per cent. On the question of the so-called non-genuine trade acceptances and cash credits, it is understood that the agreement will entitle foreign creditors gradually to convert these into German mortgages real estate bonds, but not into shares.—British United Press.

—"News Chronicle."

THE POUND

	Saturday	Value s.	d.	Rise or Fall. s.	d.
New York	3.40	13	11⅜	—0	0⅜
Montreal	4.03	16	6½	—0	0⅜
Paris	86¾	13	11¼	—0	0¼
Brussels	24½	14	0		
Berlin	14-3/8	14	1		
Geneva	17-15/32	13	10⅜	+0	1⅜
Rome	67	14	6		
Amsterdam	8.48½	14	0		
Oslo	18¼	20	1		
Stockholm	17-7/8	19	8		
Copenhagen	18⅛	19	11¼		
Vienna	30	17	4		
Warsaw	30¼	13	9¾		
Australia	125½	25	0		
New Zealand	110	22	0		
Japan	2/1½	19	3½	—0	2

—"News Chronicle."

Silver Position

HANDY AND HARMAN REPORT FOR 1931

An Optimist's View

To those who are interested in silver the report of Messrs. Handy and Harman for 1931 should be valuable reading. The mined production has gone down this year to 196 million ounces which is 20 1|2 per cent less than last year. The output from the Governments has also decreased so that sales were only 255.6 million ounces against 318.3 million ounces for last year. The low price of silver has not increased demand but has rather curtailed it.

LACK OF INDIAN DEMAND

Perhaps the most important factor is the lack of demand from India where the duty has acted like a valve and prevented free trading in the markets. Imports of silver have had to be restrained and as demand was also less owing to lower earnings of peasants, India was very much out of the buying market. If better conditions should prevail we must get rid of our 10,000 bars stock in Bombay. And that will take a pretty long time.

DIFFICULTIES OF BIMETALLISM

The report also deals with proposa for bimetallism and says that this cannot work unless there is international co-operation and this is not possible now. It does not consider that the low price of silver has anything to do with the depression for the purchasing power of silver-using countries has not diminished much. Artificial enhancement of the price of silver will not therefore help and this is probably the reason why the United States Government have not taken any step to popularise silver as currency medium. But the outlook for silver is considered bright as the reduced output and the slight demand for monetary silver should raise prices soon. It is an optimist's view.

"ABHUDAYA" EDITOR ON TRIAL

Pandit Jawaharlal As Witness

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Venkatnarain Tewari and Sardar Narbada Prasad Singh who are prisoners in Naini Jail gave evidence to-day for defence in the case in which Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya already undergoing one year's imprisonment under the Ordinance, is being tried under Section 124-A Indian Penal Code for alleged sedition in respect of certain poems published in "Abhudaya" of which he is the editor. Witnesses gave their opinions on the poems. Further hearing was adjourned for the examination of defence witness Babu Purshottamdas Tandon who is imprisoned in Gonda Jail.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be transferred to Bareilly Jail and Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya to Basti Jail.

62 VILLAGERS JAILED.

Mr. Lloyd, Joint Magistrate, today convicted 64 villagers on a charge of instigation of non-payment of rent. Two of them were released on furnishing surety bonds and 62 were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is busy studying the situation here regarding no-rent and has conferred with a number of Zemindars. He may not be able to leave for Benares to-day.

A number of printing presses were searched to-day for the discovery of forbidden literature.—A. P.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay has received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd. Ord.	£0 5 0
London Tin Corporation Ltd. Ord.	0 10 3
Turner & Newall.	1 6 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 19 7½
Attock Oil	0 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 3
Underground Electric Railways	0 18 4½
Electric Supply Corporation	2 1 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Ltd. Ord.	0 16 3
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 5 0
Marconi International Marine	1 11 3
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	2 8 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 0 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 3 9
L. and N. E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	24 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America	$5.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 8 4½
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 6 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 16 3
Pahagang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 9
Wm. Cory. & Son.	2 12 0
Market affected by situation.	Political

Stock of Rubber in U. K. 125339 tons.

Decrease on week 534 tons.

Stop that cold with VAPEX INHALANT

Don't pay the price of negligence

In spite of the fatal results, the physical disability and the financial loss yearly caused by the common cold, it is the most neglected of common ailments.

Neglected colds may lead to influenza, pneumonia, or bronchitis—yet the prevention of colds is so simple and the treatment—if applied in time—so effective and pleasant.

A drop of Vapex on your handkerchief, inhaled often during the day, clears the breathing passages and destroys the germs before they enter the tissues. And at night-time, a drop or two on your pillow or mosquito netting, gives comfort and protection while you sleep.

Of All Chemists

ASTROLOGY

Year Life Reading. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. V.P. As. 4. Send copy of horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM,
TIRUTTANI, Madras Presidency.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stock by Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay and Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., Princess Street.

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BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY
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RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay On dates:—
30th Janu to 6th February
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
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Gol Litha, BOMBAY.

STATISTICAL SITUATION OF COTTON

AMERICAN AND INDIAN

World's spinners' takings for the week ending Jan. 30, were 3,39,000 bales of American cotton against 3,54,000 bales in the preceding week. Total takings from the beginning of the season to date are 7,347,000 bales against 6,033,000 bales for the same period of the last season and 7,776,000 bales for the same period of 1929-30. Total takings so far by Great Britain are 6,32,000 bales against 467,000 bales last season while U.S.A. and Canada took 3,312,000 bales against 3,035,000 bales last season. The Continental takings are some what disappointing which amount 1,767,000 bales against 1,901,000 bales for the same period of last season. Substantial increase is shown by Japan and China as total takings so far are 1,636,000 bales against 650 bales for the same period of 1930-31.

Total number of bales "into sight" from the beginning of the present season are 11,542,000 against 10,923,000 bales last year. Visible supply at present stands at 9,402,000 bales against 7,965,000 bales last year. Stock at Ports and interior towns in U.S.A. is 7,127,000 against 5,738,000 bales. Exports from America are 4,835,000 against 4,484,000 bales last year.

INDIAN COTTON.

In Bombay so far exports are lower by 5,00,367 bales while receipts are down by 7,66,694 upto Jan. 28 as under:—

EXPORTS.

	1931-32.	1930-31.
U.K.	3,972	28,947
Continent	68,509	1,94,726
China	2,20,138	5,72,586
Coast Ports	1,84,443	7,452
U.S.A.	25	142
By Rail	68,976	59,583
Total	5,16,346	10,17,213

RECEIPTS.

Total receipts of Indian cotton in Bombay are 6,03,068 bales against 13,69,604 bales last year at this time.

STOCKS.

Making allowance for local mill consumption the stock of cotton in all hands in Bombay are 4,40,327 bales against 8,11,337 last year.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, February 4.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 53-12.
4 per cent. 1931-35 Conversion Loan Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 83-8.
4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 61-14.
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 92-6.
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 69-2.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 79-14.
5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 91-10.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 79-14.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 91-14.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 99-15.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan Rs. 101.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 58-8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 57-8.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-8.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,365
Central India	1,347
Barsi-Nuger	713
Hyderabad-Gaorani	242
Berar	851
Central Provinces	707
N.-W. Provinces	101
Rajputana	697
Sind-Punjab	1,196
Compta-Dharwar	196
Westerns-Northerns	225
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100
Cotton	7,740
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,079
Linseed	1,320
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	26
Gingellyseeds	4,631
Groundnuts	11,336
Castorseeds	2,823
Rice	50,381
Myrabollams	3,226
Cottonseeds	11,179
Gram	1403
Joowar	345
Barley	264
Bajree	683
	Tons.
Coal	1,065

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 3.

Bengal Superfine	197
Bengal Fine	195
Bengal F.G.	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	195
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	190
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	220
Nagpur Savner Fine	220
Yeotmal Fine	217
Arvi Fine	217
Ellichpur Fine	216
Amraoti Fine	215
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	214
Mulkapur Fine	209
Khandesh Fine	207
Muthia F.G.	195
Jalna Sallu F.G.G.S.	209
Burwah Sanavad Fine	215
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	230
Broach Fine	235
Punjab American Fine	248
Punjab American mix	229 32
Cambodia	275
Miraj Sangli	230
Compta Good	245

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Feb. 2.

Demand Bills	3.45.50

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 2-2-32	7613000	7437000
Receipts Yesterday 2-2-32	58000	27000
Exports to date 2-2-32	4901000	4576000
Stock at Ports 29-1-32	4970000	4080000
Stock Interior Towns 29-1-32	2157000	1658000
Stock Liverpool 29-1-32	381000	1072000
Visible Supply 29-1-32	9402000	7965000
Quantity in Sight 29-1-32	11542000	10928000
Quantity out of Sight 29-1-32	7347000	6053000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	1,365	51,615
Central India	1,347	65,192
Barsi and Nagar	713	45,517
Hyderabad-Gaorani	242	11,508
Berar	851	95,866
Central Provinces	707	35,364
Total Oomras	5,225	309,062
Dholera		30,670
N.-W. Provinces	101	21,505
Rajputana	697	23,460
Sind-Punjab	1,196	80,446
Broach		3,311
Coompta & Dharwar	196	9,984
Westerns-Northerns	225	12,221
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly Cambodia	100	1,490
Persian		872
American		28,391
Egyptian and African		49,087
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	7,740	636,557

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 28th Jan. This year.
Europe		77,506
Japan & China	4,960	351,916
Coast Ports		18,448
Up-country by Rail		68,976
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,667
Total	4,960	554,513

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York. Feb. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 2.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£11-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£97
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 0
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent.	£75-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£39
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£48
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£56
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£78
Consols 2½per cent.	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£98-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93-1/8

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 2.

Copper, Braziers.	£52
Yellow Metal.	£42-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£13-1/8
Corrucated Sheets, gauge	£ 9-1/8
Tin English Ingots	£143-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

JAPANESE SELLING HEAVILY

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Prices open 3 pts. lower—Absence of Buying—Japan selling out—Professional operators liquidating—Decline of 17 to 19 pts.—Spot Cotton 20 pts. down at 6.60c.

As anticipated the New York Cotton futures market ruled easy on increased selling pressure. There was utter absence of buying and trade has withdrawn for the time being. Japanese buying which was the main source of support recently also sold out their purchases while professional operators also liquidated a portion of their speculative purchases. The political situation in China is causing anxiety to holders of cotton and heavy selling by Japan is due to some misapprehensions of the situation.

Prices opened at a decline of 3 points and kept on declining throughout the session on persistent selling pressure. The highest level for the day was recorded at the opening while the lowest one was reached at the close. The range was 15 points for the day and the market closed at a net decline of 17 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 20 points at 6.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 19 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points at 6.47c.

The weakness exhibited by American Cotton markets was mainly due to speculative long liquidation. It is said that weather conditions are not favourable for the preparations of the new crop. The immediate course of the market depends upon the action of holders of actual cotton. If they become nervous, we believe prices will decline further.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 6.67—03 Lowest 6.53—17

N. Y. May Highest 6.84 (opening). Lowest 6.69 (Close).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

The Garside Cotton Service cables:—"We estimate total world production of all cottons at 26,067,000 against 25,095,000 bales last season. The present relationship of American cotton to Indian favours switching from Indian to American cotton. The Continent of Europe has been switching from Indian American. Excessive rains hindered crop preparations. The world mill situation unchanged.

New York: — "Considerable realising and liquidation of near position."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 2.

March	6.53—.17
May	6.69—.18
July	6.86—.17
October	7.07—.18
December	7.23—.19
Middling Spot	6.60—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 2.

March	6.52—.19
May	6.70—.18
Middling Spot	6.47—.19

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 2.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	6.61
May	6.78
July	6.95
New York. Noon Call.	
March	6.59
May	6.77
July	6.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	58,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

	Opening	Closing
February 1932		5.27—.07
March 1932	5.30	5.23—.07
April 1932		5.21—.07
May 1932	5.26	5.20—.07
June 1932		5.20—.07
July 1932	5.26	5.20—.07
August 1932		5.21—.07
September 1932		5.21—.07
October 1932	5.29	5.22—.07
November 1932		5.24—.07
December 1932		5.28—.07
January 1932	5.33	5.28—.07
February 1932		5.30—.07
Middling Spot		5.62+.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

March	7.42
May	7.31
July	7.46
October	7.72
November	7.78
December	7.87
January 1933	7.87
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

STRADDLE SELLING AND HEDGING

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.

Market opens easy—Prices 3 pts. down—Straddle selling—Increased Hedge selling—Prices close 7 pts. lower—Mid American Spot 1 pt. up at 5.62d.—Indian and Egyptian Cottons quiet.

In sympathy with easier overnight closing prices at New York, the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 2 to 3 points. There was no important development in the market during the early part but later on offerings increased and the tone was rendered lass steady. Poor New York opening advices induced straddle selling which with further southern hedge selling lowered values. The market closed quiet at a decline of 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 1 point to 5.62d.

East Indian Cotton futures were rather steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 3 points

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was quiet with limited turn over of business and closed at a decline of 9 points for Sakels and 5 points for Upper futures.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular with somewhat better enquiry for Ashmouni Cotton which closed at a rise of 14 points while Sakellaridis prices declined 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, Japan reported selling heavily New York.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.59
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.71
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.83
Oomra Good	5.31
Oomra Fully Good	5.41
Oomra Fine	5.56
Bengal Good	5.06
Bengal Fully Good	5.16
Bengal Fine	5.26
Scinde Fully Good	5.16
Scinde Fine	5.26
Scinde Superfine	5.36

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 2.

Silver—Market is uncertain.

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 2.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£5/19/7

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Feb. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Interest day to day loans 2-3/4 pic.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4-1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 2.

T T London on Berlin	14.53
T T London on Amsterdam	8.59
T T London on Brussels	24.82
T T London on Madrid	43.81
T T London on Milan	68.56
T T London on Berne	17.73
T T London on Paris	87.60
T T London on Prague	116.75
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.45-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton, no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull), ton, Feb./Mar. Sellers. £12 12 6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) Feb./Mar. Sellers £11 17 6.

LINSEED

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton Feb./Mar. Sellers £11 5 0.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Hull ton, Feb./Mar. Sellers £8 10 0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton. Feb./Mar. Sellers £12 0 0.

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 2.

London Oil, naked, London cwt. Mar./Apl. Sellers. 14/9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London. cwt. May/Aug. Paid and value 15/7-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 2 C. & F. Calcutta, Feb./Mar. per cwt. Nominal 8/10-1/2. C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Feb./Mar. Nominal 8/11. C. & F. Karachi, per cwt. Feb./Mar. Nominal 8/11.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 3.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 April.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 388.
Banks Selling T T 388.
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 653.
Banks Buying D D 678.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 141 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 131.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 100 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 128 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 3.45 3/4 2nd inst.
Shanghai|London 1/10 7/8 3rd inst.
Japan|London 2/1 1/2 2nd inst.
London|Paris 38.90 2nd inst.
London|Belgium 25.00 2nd inst.
London|Switzerland 17.75 2nd inst.
London|Italy 69.00 2nd inst.
London|Berlin 14.58 2nd inst.
London|Holland 8.59 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.
Gold £6-0-2 1st inst; £5-19-7 2nd inst.
SILVER LONDON—
Ready 20 1st inst; 19 5/8 2nd instant.
Forward 20 3/16 1st inst; 19 18/16 2nd inst.
SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 30 1/2 1st inst; 30 1/4 2nd inst.
LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos 5 3/8 per cent. 1st inst; 5 3/8 per cent. 2nd inst.
6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 1st inst; 5 1/2 per cent. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money: Call 4 1/2 per cent
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of London Silver:—Uncertain. China Banks and speculators sold.

(Continued from column 7.)

S.S. Baroda agents M. M. and Co., from Busrah:—570 bags wash.

From Mohmerah:—29 bags gum; 80 bags attari; 168 bags poppy seeds; 61 bags raisin; 83 bags almond kernels.

From Bushire:—97 bags attari; 180 bags raisin; 243 bags gum; 18 bags assafoetida.

From Bahrein:—31 bags beans; 5 tin gold; 1 tin pearls.

From Koweit:—6 bdles gold.

From Muscat:—1 cover I. G. C. Notes.

From B'Abbas:—264 bags dates, 92 bags pistachio.

S.S. Mooltan agents M. M. & Co., from London:—35 bars Haddocks; 28 cases sausages; 25 cases brandy; 25 kg. aniline colour.

From Marseilles:—299 drms. chemicals; 129 bales art. silk yarn.

From Basle:—340 cases concensed milk; 40 cases indigo; 50 drms. aniline colour; 515 cases almonds.

From Aden:—20 boxes specie.

S.S. Varsova agents M. M. and Co. from Basrah:—300 bags beans; 37 bags poppy seeds; 14 bags raisin; 75 bales wool; 4767 bags dates.

From Karachi:—156 shellas fish manure; 91 bags papar khar; 100 cases beer; 50 cases milk; 40 bags potatoes; 74 bags wheat; 38 bags gram shuni; 55 bales cotton raw.

S.S. Kasama agents J. Finlay and Co., from Hull:—300 cases machinery; 400 cases alum; 50 cases boot protectors; 110 cases washing blue; 1993 bdle steel; 093 bdle steel bars; 247 bdle steel angles; 62 drms varnish; 112 drms. colour; 1125 drms. disinfectant fluid; 1461 drms. paint; 125 drms. turpentine; 196 drms. distemper; 1970 drms. linseed oil.

From Middlesbrough:—2605 bundles steel sheets; 2036 plates spelter; 990 drms. chemicals.

From Dinkirk:—1209 bdle steel joists; 2368 bdle. steel rods; 821 bdle steel hoops; 1114 bdle steel bars; 294 bdle steel rounds.

From London:—3500 bags sugar.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-15/16

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

February 3.

British Sailor, Anderson, Abadan.

City of Hongkong, Dalton, Middlesbrough.

City of Lahore, Percivle, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

February 4.

Kasama, Rawcliff, Marmagoa.

City of Leicester, Norburg, Karachi.

Hague Maru, Tsuda, Kobe.

British Sailor, Anderson, Abadan.

LOADING.

February 3.

Steamer City of Christchurch for New York.

Steamer Strathnaver for Sydney.

Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.

S.S. British Sailor:—The A. P. O. Coy.'s steamer, British Sailor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil, and hence she will sail to-day for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Hongkong:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Hongkong, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough with ballast and 9 passengers.

S.S. City of Leicester:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Leicester will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Kasama:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Kasama will sail to-day for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hague Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hague Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, February 3.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014 London 6-2, M M and Co.
3 City of Leicester 1394, Karachi, 4|2, K Nixon & Co.
4 Britania 5281 Liverpool 11-2 Graham Trading Co.
5 City of Christiania, 3031, Colombo 5|2, F.F. Campbell and Co.
7 Kasama 2945, Marmagoa, 4|2 J. Finlay & Co.
9 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe, 13|2, N Y Kaisha.
13 Khandalla 3289, E. and S. Africa, 10|2, M. M. and Co.
14 Kohistan 3798, U Kingdom 5|2,

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Hugue Maru 3452 China, 4|2 O. S. Kaisha.
2 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, 13|2 M. M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busrah, 5|2 M M & Co.
5 Miho Maru 3305, Kobe, 4|2 N Y Kaisha.
7 Pensilva 2714, N F N F, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Suez Maru 3330, Kobe, 7|2, O S Kaisha.
10|11 Chyebassa 4022, Calcutta, 4|2, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Silverpine 3099, New York, 6|2, Volkart Bros.
B Jalavijaya 2693, Rangoon, 4|2, Scindia S N Co.
C|R Warfield 3805, Rangoon, 6|2 M. M and Co.
D|E Sirsa 3387, Calcutta, 4|2, M M & Co.
H Laxmi 124, M'Coast, 5|2, National Steamship Co.
J Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 4|2 T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Bhutan, 5-2, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 6-2, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 19-2 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 17-2, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Matheson 4|2, J F Co.
Elysia 5|2, G T Co.
Clan Morrison 16|2, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Birkenfels 6-2, L Edward Ltd.
Tulissee 5-2, L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels, 17-2, L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Delhi 4|2, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 4-2, M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2 L Edward Ltd.
President Munroe, 11|2, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Genoa Maru 15-2 N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 19-2, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 9-2 O S Kaisha.
Chitral, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Pilsna, 9-2, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Mangolia 13|2, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 26|2, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 13|2, M M & Co.
Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 6-2, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine 6|2, Volkart Bros.
City of Christchurch, 5|2 F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania 11|2 G T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Miho Maru 5|2, N Y Kaisha.
Suez Maru 7|2 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 13-2 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 13|2, N Y Kaisha.

FOR COLOMBO.

Warfield, 6|2, M. M. and Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Varsova 5|2, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria N F M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chybassa N F M M & Co.
Sirsa, N F M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 4|2 T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 19|2, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania G T Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Miho Maru, N Y Kaisha
Suez Maru O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Warfield, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chybassa M M & Co.
Sirsa, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria, M Italiana.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

S.S. Laxmi, G. L. D., 2-2-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 3.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—4 bales animal skin M. Nissim; 7 bales animal skin J. L. Hassam; 3 bales animal skin H. R. Rehmanbhai; 50 bales animal skin H. Oosman; 22 bales animal skin M. Mahmad Ali and Co.; 12 bales animal skin A. Aziuulin; 3 bales animal skin H. A. Amin; 3 bales cotton carpets R. Mehenally and Son; 10 bales animal skin I. Faizulla; 10 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co.; 720 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—8 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 200 bales cotton thread waste L. O. Vora; 35 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 14 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 31 bales wool raw D. Sassoon and Co.

S.S. Kohistan for Dunkirk:—1334 bags groundnut kernels C. Dharamsey and Co.; 1318 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 1280 bags groundnuts K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 2560 bags groundnuts K. Devchand and Co.

For Naples:—1400 bags castorseed K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Strathnavar for Freemantle:—27 bales cotton thread waste L. O Vora.

City of Christiania for Boston:—20 bales animal skin Shamji Mal; 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and King, Ltd.

S.S. Hague Maru for Shanghai:—75 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama 250 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S.S. Suez Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Moji 100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw L. Kallianji and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 3.

S.S. President Pierce agents P. F. Campbell and Co., from San Francisco:—25 cases fish.

From Colombo:—23 H. C. tea.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TOLL OF "FIRM RULE" IN N. W. F. P.

6,050 Arrested Since 1st Dec

10,048 ROTTING IN JAILS IN THE PROVINCE

Where Are "Frontier Gandhi" And Kazi Attaullah Kept?

GOVERNMENT REFUSE TO REVEAL PLACES "IN PUBLIC INTEREST"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Assembly reverted to its normal business to-day and had a series of important legislative proposals of the Government for introduction including three tariff bills.

Sir Charles Wood, a European representative from Madras, was sworn in amidst cheers.

At question time, Sir Frank Noyce, replying to Mr. Dudhoria, said that between 1st June and 31st December 1931, 130,781 Indian labourers and their dependents were repatriated from Malaya owing to unemployment due to depression in rubber and tin industries, and also some cases due to unwillingness to accept work at reduced wages.

Sir E. Howell, replying to Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's question, said:- **"Since 1st December last, 6,050 persons have been arrested in various districts of the N.W.F.P., and that the total number of persons now in the Frontier jails is 10,048. These figures include all arrests and not merely those made in pursuance of the measures taken to combat civil disobedience. Four persons have been sent outside the Frontier." He declined in the public interest to mention the places where Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Kazi Attaullah were kept.—A.P.**

RESTRAINT NOTICE ON LAHORE DOCTOR

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Doctor Prem Narain was served with a notice to-day prohibiting him from leaving municipal limits without informing police authorities.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS AT BENARES

Police Seize National Flag

BENARES, Feb. 2.

Seven Congress workers of Benares tehsil were to-day sentenced to different terms of imprisonment on various charges in connection with the civil disobedience movement. The police took away the national flag from the Khaddar Bhandar at Dasaswamedh, and arrested one Banbehari Mukherji as he resisted seizure of the flag by the police.—A.P.

SIX PICKETERS ARRESTED

Ladies' Procession Dispersed In Lahore

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Six Congress volunteers were arrested this evening in connection witr picketing of foreign cloth goods shops in Anarkali. All these were removed to Borstal Jail.

In the afternoon a ladies' procession parading the city bazars was dispersed. No casualty is reported.

A meeting of Balbharat Sabha which has been declared unlawful was held outside the Mori Gate.—A. P.

Dr. Choitram Arrested In Bombay

ALSO MR. BATLIWALLA AND FOUR LADY PICKETS

Mangaldas Cloth Market Observes Hartal As Protest

Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Karachi Congress and President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, was arrested in Bombay on Wednesday morning.

EMERGENCY POWERS' ORDINANCE

The arrest was affected by the Bombay C.I.D. under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance. It is understood that Dr. Choitram will be taken to Karachi.

It appears that Dr. Choitram was staying in Bombay for the last four months and undergoing medical treatment and he has been keeping indifferent health all along.

MR. BATLIWALLA'S ARREST

The C.I.D. also arrested Mr. S. S. Batliwalla, son of the late Dr. S.S. Batliwala, Corporator. Mr. Batliwalla took a prominent part during the last civil disobedience movement.

FOUR LADY PICKETS ARRESTED

Four ladies including Shrimati Jamnaben were arrested by the Police on Wednesday morning while picketing the Mangaldas Cloth Market. Following the arrests many of shops in the market closed down.

MOTOR CAR SEIZED BY POLICE

A motor car suspected to be belonging to the local Congress Committee has also been seized by the police.

THE FOUR ARRESTED LADIES

The names of the arrested women at Mangaldas Market on Wednesday morning are:-

Mrs. Jamnaben, (who it appears was supervising the picketing operations).
Mrs. Shivalaxmi Bhagwandas.
Mrs. Bhanumati Dalal, and
Mrs. Surajben Bhagkandas.

It appears that these ladies were arrested and released on January 23, after being ordered not to take part in picketing activities.

Pickets At Mint Arrested And Jailed

EACH GETS SIX MONTHS' R. I. AND FINED RS. 25

Six persons who were arrested on Wednesday morning in front of the Bombay Mint while picketing were charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and convicted. The Magistrate awarded a uniform sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, further imprisonment for one month on all the accused.

The names of the accused are:-

Babu Govind, Shridhar Ganpat, Gordhanbhai Gulabhbhai, Laxman Tukaram, Madhav Chandra, and Krishna Hiralal.

JAILED FOR MANUFACTURING SALT

Balu Bala was also awarded the same sentence for assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly, namely, the Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C. by manufacturing illicit salt.

STOP MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

Marriage Party Resists Demand

SEVERAL INJURED IN CLASH

CAWNPORE, Feb. 2.

While a Hindu marriage party with band was passing a mosque, Muslims demanded that music should be stopped. This was resisted by the marriage party whereupon a fracas occurred resulting in injuries to some of the party including, it is stated, some women.

The police arrived on the scene, and are investigating.—A.P.

No Modifying Of Sarda Act

MADRAS WOMEN'S APPEAL TO M.L.As.

The Women's Indian Association, Madras, have issued an appeal to the Members of the Legislative Assembly to oppose bills which are to change modify or repeal Sarda Act, as it is learnt that such Bills are to be brought up in the present Session of the Assembly. They say that India's prestige was raised in the whole world when she took the first step to do away with the dark blot on her social life of the unnatural and degrading custom of child marriage, and that any interference with the Sarda Act, as it now stands on the Statute Book, will be contrary to the new spirit of progress that already has vitalised India.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE AFFAIRS

M. Hasrat Mohani's Statement

REMOVES MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT RESIGNATION

CAWNPORE, Feb. 2.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has issued a statement to the press regarding his resignation from the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference in the course of which he says:—

"To remove misunderstanding created by a press report regarding my withdrawal of resignation from the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, I have to declare that my resignation still stands. I attended the Working Committee at Delhi at the special invitation of the Secretary, Molana Shafi Daudi, and placed my views before the Committee which decided to consider my proposal at the next meeting at Delhi on March 5. If they accept my proposal, I may decide to rejoin the Conference."—A.P.

PT. MALAVIYA TO BE HONOURED

Benares Municipal Board's Address

BENARES, Feb. 2.

The Benares Municipal Board has unanimously decided to honour Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by presenting him with an address on the occasion of his seventieth birthday celebration on February 11.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT'S FISCAL POLICY

Premier Gives A Forecast

BILL TO BE SUBMITTED TO-DAY

LONDON, Feb. 2.

In the Commons a forecast of the Government's fiscal intentions was given by Mr. MacDonald who announced that a Bill would be introduced and the necessary financial resolution would be submitted on 4th February. It was the Government's intention, he said, to place the Bill on the Statute Book at the earliest possible moment. Mr. MacDonald's allusion is to the ten per cent revenue tariff on manufactured and semi-manufactured commodities in connection with which newspapers learn that Colonies and Dependencies will be exempted.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

To Meet At Ottawa On July 18

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Ottawa.—Mr. Bennett has announced that the Imperial Economic Conference will meet here on July 18.—Reuter Special.

INDIAN TRADES EXHIBITION TRAIN

Articles Worth Rs. 21,900 Sold So Far

The Secretary, Indian Trades Exhibition Train which left Bombay on 8th January last, writes that the train halted at Poona, Dhond, Kurduwadi, Sholapur, Hyderabad, Secundcrabad, etc., and was visited by a large number of visitors at every place. This Exhibition train has been a success and articles worth about Rs. 21,900 have been sold so far. The agent of the G.I.P. Railway and other officials who happened to stay at Kurduwadi, paid a visit to the train and were pleased to see the different Exhibition compartments and expressed their approval of the arrangement of the show cases.

At Hyderabad H.E.H. the Nizam along with other members of the Royal family paid a visit to the train and placed an order for a few articles. His Highness also gave a certificate expressing his pleasure to see the train "which is full of Indian useful products," and wishing it every success.

The train will now tour in the Central and United Provinces.

DAVIS CUP

India Plays Germany In First Round

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Paris.—In the Davis Cup, Britain and Roumania are bye in the first round, and they will meet in the second round.

Germany plays India in the first round and the winner of this meets the winner of Austria and Czechoslovakia in the second round.

Italy meets Egypt in the first round and the winner meets Spain in the second round.—Reuter's special.

Depression Over Bihar And Orissa

POONA, Feb. 3.

Yesterday depression lies this morning over Bihar and Orissa. There has been local rain in and near the Punjab Hills with a few falls in Kashmir and Assam. The temperature is above normal from East and North Punjab to Bengal. Chief amounts of rainfall are Gauhati three quarters of an inch; Dalhousie three quarters; Murree a half; and Rawalpindi a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in North Punjab and scattered falls of rain are likely in Upper Burma, Assam and East and North Bengal.—A. P.

Drastic Measures To Deal With "Mob Violence"

GOVERNMENT'S WARNING TO PUBLIC

"POLICE TO FIRE ON ANY VIOLENT MOB WHICH REFUSES TO DISPERSE"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Government view the growth of organised violence in the City of Bombay as a serious menace to the public peace. Hitherto the police have acted with the utmost restraint, and have, wherever possible, refrained from firing upon aggressive mobs.

"Government have, however, now decided that the time has come to adopt the most drastic measures authorised by law to deal with mob violence. Instructions accordingly have been issued to the police to fire on any violent mob which refuses to disperse.

"The public are hereby warned that any person mingling in a crowd bent on violence will do so at his own risk and must be prepared to take the full consequences."

DEMENTED TRAPPER'S ESCAPADE

Kills A Policeman And Injures Another

ORDER TO SHOOT HIM AT SIGHT

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Ottawa.—From Aklavik, the Arctic border outpost, via a small wireless transmitter, comes the story of a continued search by the Canadian police in the Arctic wilds for a demented trapper named Albert Johnson who, yesterday, shot and killed one of the constables who were closing in on him. Johnson fled from his dug-out cabin, last week, in the darkness of an arctic night after shooting constable King.

Every trapper for thirty miles around is heavily armed and is joining in the search, and womanfolk have sought refuge at the police station. The police party has issued orders to shoot Johnson at sight, and is now converging on him in dogsleds, after four unsuccessful attempts to arrest him, despite the fact that one policeman has already been dangerously wounded and another killed.

It is certain that the mounted police will carry out the tradition of their force and will eventually get their man.

FLIGHT OF BRITISH PLANES

Persian Government's Not To Renew Agreement

PROPOSED NEW ROUTE VIA IRAQ

LONDON, Feb. 3

According to newspapers, because the Persian Government may not renew the agreement permitting British planes to fly over Persian territory, a new route, probably via Iraq with Bahrein as the base, is being considered.—Reuter.

French Miners' Strike Ends In Fiasco

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Lille.—The miners' strike has ended in the Fiasco and all pits are working normally.

KEEP POLICE WITHIN PROPER BOUNDS

Merchants' Appeal To C. P. Home Member

POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSIONS

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS AT SAUGOR AND AMRAOTI

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1.

A deputation of the local merchants' association waited upon the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member to C. P. Government to protest against the recent police excesses in dispersing processions and meetings.

Dr. D'Silva who led the deputation said that he had no objection to Government suppressing the civil disobedience in the interest of future National Government but he appealed to the Government to keep the police within proper bounds. The Home Member promised to enquire into specific allegations and asked the deputationists to furnish him with a statement of evidence in support of the allegations.—A. P.

POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSIONS.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

SAUGOR, Jany. 31.

The "Peshawar Day" procession here was dispersed by the police when it reached near the City Kotwali. Dr. Deorao, a medical practitioner, was arrested and convicted the next day, under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further R.I.

This morning a small procession of ladies and girls about 20 in number, led by Mrs. Yamutal Thakur was taken out to celebrate the monthly flag-hoisting day. The procession, as it reached the Sarafi Junction Road (the place fixed for the day), was stopped by the police, and Messrs. Sunderlal and Behari, a compounder, were put under arrest.

Mr. Krishna Thakur, who, it will be recalled, was arrested on January 18, in connection with the alleged non-removal of the national flag, was wrongly reported to have been released on bail. Further enquiries show that he is now willing to put up a defence and that he is still in the jail lock-up. His case was fixed for January 28, was remanded to next day.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TRANSFERRED.

It appears that the first batch of the prominent Congress workers including Mr. Khandeker, Dr. Supre, Messrs. Bhave and Chotelal all have been transferred to Akola Jail.

MUNICIPAL FLAG CASE.

The case against the acting President, the Secretary and two members of the Saugor Municipal Committee, arrested under Ordinance 4 of 1932, and Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, has further been remanded, it is understood, on the ground that the sanction from the Local Government has not been received. It is now fixed for February 10.

AMRAOTI CONVICTIONS.

AMRAOTI, Feb. 2.

Acharya Trimbakarao Joshi, who was arrested on the 21st of December last under Section 124-A has been convicted to-day to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Sjts. Anna Mhasadkar and Balwantrao Deshpande, two prominent workers in Chandur Taluka have also been arrested under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act, while the cases against Dr. Bhojraj, Dr. Soman and Hariharrao Deshpande are proceeding in the Court of the First Class Magistrate in the Amraoti Jail.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN C. P.

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, February 1.

The following Note has been issued by the Public Health Department, Central Provinces:—

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd January, 1932, was 111 against 83 in the preceding week.

Plague was responsible for 635 attacks and 103 deaths during the week against 498 attacks and 59 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the increase in Nagpur, Chhindwara, Betul and Amraoti Districts, while in Wardha and Hoshangabad it decreased.

Small-pox contributed 34 attacks and 3 deaths during the week against 11 attacks and 2 deaths in the preceding week. The disease increased in Wardha District, while in Amraoti District it decreased. Nagpur District was newly infected.

Active measures are being taken in all the infected areas.

No Bidder At Govt. Timber Auction!

KARWAR CONVICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Jan. 30.

Hattikeri in Ankola Taluka is one of the biggest timber depots run by the Forest Department in the Presidency. The annual auction sale here of Government timber worth about Rs. 2 lakhs, which was fixed on the 28th instant was totally boycotted on this occasion just as during last year.

SECOND "DICTATOR" JAILED.

Mr. G. S. Nadkarni (alias Gana Master), the second "Dictator" of Karwar, was arrested yesterday evening for his activities towards the boycott of foreign cloth in the local bazar. A complete hartal was observed to-day, on account of the arrest.

This afternoon Mr. Nadkarni stood charged before the Town Magistrate, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association and he was sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, six weeks' further hard labour.

STORY OF SAFARI IN EAST AFRICA

White Hunter "Bags" A Peer's Daughter!

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Nairobi.—A Surprise wedding between a Peers' daughter and her father's white hunter while the father was away hunting, and the father's subsequent displeasure upon learning of the match have excited the placid East African social life.

Last week Mr. Andrew Rattray, a fifty-year old Scotsman, married Miss Averill Furness, a 29-year old daughter of Viscount Furness.

A new stir was created when the Viscount sent the news that he was returning hastily and issued an advertisement in a newspaper that Mr. Rattray "has ceased to be a white hunter to my safari and has no authority to order anything on my account."

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